

FBIS

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HAIG'S REMARKS TO SENATE COMMITTEE CRITICIZED

Kozyakov Commentary

LD061520 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Now it should be clear to everyone that the administration in Washington is not at all inclined to answer positively the Soviet Union's proposal to regard the first use of nuclear weapons as the gravest crime against mankind. Yesterday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig told congress that NATO action in Europe could include explosion of a nuclear bomb for demonstration purpose. Testifying before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, he defended President Reagan's earlier statement about a possibility of a limited nuclear conflict in Europe. He called the statement correct. According to Alexander Haig, there are contingency plans in the NATO doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes. In other words, the Reagan administration [word indistinct] (?declared) that its official doctrine provides the possibility of the first use of American nuclear weapons in Europe.

The question arises: What would the consequences of the implementation of the [word indistinct] entail? What would happen after an American first explosion of a nuclear bomb for demonstration purposes in Europe? The first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would inevitably lead to the escalation of a nuclear conflict and to worldwide catastrophe. It goes without saying that the doctrine of the first demonstrative nuclear strike or the first warning nuclear shot declared by the Reagan administration is equally dangerous for all nations in the world, the American people included. And what is very indicative is that the doctrine of the first nuclear strike is being accompanied by intensive military preparations in the United States, aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. This reflects the intention of the administration to pursue a policy from a position of strength, which is doomed to failure. Such a policy undermines the process of achieving mutual acceptable agreements on limiting and reducing arms. Such a policy leads to an ever growing threat of a nuclear war.

It is an attempt to mislead the public when American statesmen say the continuing arms race will promote talks on disarmament. For example, yesterday State Secretary Haig was trying to assure senators that failure to adopt the President's entire new strategic weapons program would (?dim) hopes of reaching arms control agreements with the Soviets on strategic forces. He also claimed that unless NATO moves forward with a plan to put medium-range American missiles in Europe, there is little chance for successful negotiations with the Soviet Union scheduled to begin in Geneva later this month. This means that the United States is going to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and conduct talks from a position of strength. Such an approach to negotiations with the Soviet Union is absolutely unrealistic.

The state secretary's remarks about the coming talks have once again shown that American statesmen talk far more eagerly about confrontation than about easing tension. They prefer to talk not about agreements based on equality and like security, but about dictating from positions of military superiority. They prefer to talk about rearming rather than about slowing down the arms race, and about creating ever more lethal means of wholesale annihilation rather than about limiting or banning arms. And this policy is being expressed in statements of high-ranking American officials, and what is still more important, in their practical actions. Needless to say that all this is virtually the opposite of a decline in tension.

As president Leonid Brezhnev said, it amounts to outright flouting of the wish of all nations for lasting peace. It is greatly to be regretted of course that the leaders of one of the major powers have found it possible to build their policy on this foundation, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

Bogachev Analysis

LD091542 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov TASS -- TASS military news analyst Valdimir Bogachev writes:

Washington officials make no secret that the U.S. strategy, including all its numerous variants of war in Europe are based on the admissibility of the first use of nuclear weapons by NATO forces.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the American plans of fighting a war in Europe provide, in particular, for an explosion of an American nuclear warhead as a warning "demonstration" of U.S. intentions.

Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared recently that the United States preserves the right to the first use of nuclear weapons should its "vital interests" be threatened by an attack with the use of conventional non-nuclear weapons. Pentagon leaders repeatedly admitted that the American strategy in Europe proceeds from the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons in case of developments unfavorable for the United States.

General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, speaking in Venice, confirmed that a limited nuclear war in Europe is one of the variants in the strategy of the NATO bloc.

Taking into account Washington's broad interpretation of the notion "American vital interests" and the Pentagon's free interpretation of the notion "developments unfavourable for the United States", one may conclude that the American military doctrine proceeds from the admissibility of the first nuclear strike by the United States when Washington will deem it convenient.

Official representatives of Reagan's Cabinet, who began talking profusely of late on nuclear themes, must be reminded that either a "demonstration" or "preventive" nuclear blast would mean stepping over a nuclear threshold with all ensuing consequences.

To try and limit the scale of a nuclear strike is just as unrealistic as an attempt to limit the functions of a burning match-stick which is being thrown into a powder keg. "A nuclear war can be started in the hope of emerging a victor only by the one who has decided to commit suicide", the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said recently.

JOURNAL ON DEPLOYING U.S. WEAPONS IN EUROPE

LD091156 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov, TASS -- "Through the fault of the United States and other imperialist powers the arms race is acquiring a hitherto unprecedented scope," writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]

The journal notes that the most dangerous outcome of the arms race, which lays special emphasis on mass annihilation weapons, is the heightening of the threat of a global nuclear war. According to UN estimates, the total yield of nuclear armaments stockpiled in the world now equals that of a million atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima, which is the equivalent of 13 billion tons of TNT, or in other terms, over three tons per each inhabitant of the earth. In case of a nuclear war 200 million people would die immediately and more than 60 million would be wounded. And this is only in the first stages of such a war!

The journal stresses that the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile means in Western Europe can become a serious threat to the cause of peace.

The journal writes that permission "to deploy Pershing II ballistic missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles in West Germany, Italy, Britain and other countries will not only prejudice their own security but also affect their relations with the Soviet Union."

"The realisation of U.S. plans for the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe would have extremely dangerous consequences for the peoples of the continent and the whole world." The presence of neutron weapons in military arsenals would lower the nuclear threshold, that is, heighten the threat of a thermonuclear war, the journal writes.

As to the U.S. "doctrine" of a "limited nuclear war," the journal stresses, "its danger lies above all in the fact that attempts are being made to convince people that a nuclear war can be limited, and hence, admissible.... Those in the military-political circles of the United States who drafted and endorsed this 'doctrine' evidently were not in the least disturbed that a 'limited' -- in their understanding -- nuclear war would mean at its very outbreak the death of millions, if not hundreds of millions, of Europeans and the destruction of European civilisation. They were likewise not in the least concerned over the inconsistency of the idea that the United States could be isolated from the flames of war."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON REAGAN NUCLEAR WAR DOCTRINE

PM091417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Candidate of military sciences L. Semyeko article: "Washington's Nuclear Tightrope Walking" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Not without reason does the present U.S. administration reproach the previous President with inconsistency which, the White House states, weakened the U.S. position in the world arena. Washington is now striving to keep a straight course -- and a course not toward cooperation, but toward a solution of international problems by force. Any "zigzags" in policy, the administration states, will be eliminated.

And Suddenly -- a misfire. On 16 October, Reagan stated that a "tactical ('limited') nuclear war in Europe without the participation of U.S. or USSR strategic forces was quite feasible. However, on 21 October he made a statement quite the opposite in meaning: the United States ruled out the "feasibility of waging nuclear war at Europe's expense." A political embarrassment has occurred. The first statement had instantaneously provoked a storm of indignation in Europe, whose peoples absolutely do not want to be America's nuclear hostages. The second -- enforced -- comment put the U.S. President in the same uncomfortable position into which the country's previous leader, distinguished by his inconsistency, quite often fell.

What is the reason for and essence of such "zigzags" by Washington? The main cause is that the United States is trying to solve an insoluble task. That of seeking an opportunity for using nuclear might in such a way as not only to avoid suffering itself, but even to achieve victory in the conflict. For over two decades now different plans have been appearing on the tables of Washington's military-political strategists: "limited war," "abandoning countercity strikes," "limited damage," "counterforce war" and "limited strategic war." And now Reagan has leaked the scenario for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

ON PLANS FOR A "EUROPEAN WAR." The essence of these plans, taking the U.S. President's first statement as a basis, consists in a dual limitation, as it were: Nuclear war may be "limited," first, to the European Continent and, second, in terms of the scale of nuclear weapons use. Under these conditions, the American Continent could remain untouched (this is the main thing) and the European countries' damage could be quite "acceptable," since only "tactical" nuclear weapons are to be used, and then only "against military contingents on the battlefield" (Reagan's words).

A good deal, indeed: In addition to the "pluses" mentioned, nuclear weapons become a quite "legitimate" means of achieving foreign policy goals; a considerable proportion of the nuclear responsibility is transferred to the West European allies in their opposition to the Soviet Union. Finally, the creation and deployment in Europe of the U.S. "Euromissiles" and neutron warheads becomes "even more justified." The last consideration, to which the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, in particular, has drawn attention, is of special significance: "It is quite understandable that, in referring to the feasibility of the limited nuclear war in Europe, Reagan wanted to pressure the NATO member countries' governments which, in his opinion, have been in no hurry to agree to the new U.S. missiles' deployment. Accept this weapon, he tells them, since you will have an opportunity to use it."

By all accounts, Washington deems the above-mentioned considerations sufficiently weighty even to disregard a possible worsening of relations with the NATO allies. After all, the latter have every reason for recognizing the main and secret U.S. aim. As an ABC correspondent has reported, many Europeans are putting it with the utmost clarity: "The United States is prepared to fight the Russians to the last European." It was no coincidence, therefore, that West European government circles were embarrassed, to say the least, when the U.S. President made his first statement.

As for the broad West European public circles, their reaction was very strong. They rightly saw in Reagan's statement the frank intention to turn Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear battlefield. For the peoples, Washington's aim has become even more obvious: First to secure NATO's nuclear "arms upgrading" and then, when the situation worsens, to use the increased nuclear potential for Western Europe's "salvation" in such a way that it would in fact be destroyed, while America by contrast remained apart from the nuclear conflagration.

Reagan was forced to retreat urgently. "Clarifications" followed: The United States was apparently not examining the feasibility of "waging nuclear war at Europe's expense" and was prepared to use strategic nuclear weapons to "defend" Western Europe. However, this did not pacify the West Europeans, who understand perfectly well that there are things which do not admit of different interpretations. In this case, it could not be a question of a presidential slip of the tongue, since the State Department has officially confirmed the correctness of the President's first statement: "The President's remarks fully correspond to the long-term strategy of flexible response adopted by NATO." In other words, a "flexible response," that is, a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, is still feasible.

Thus, despite the "zigzags," the two presidential comments are a recognition, identical in meaning, of the U.S. readiness to use its nuclear might -- be it either just the U.S. nuclear facilities in Europe or all the components of the nuclear forces. Both statements have a nuclear content -- and this, ultimately, is the main point. Its danger must not be hidden by the fig leaf of nuclear "limitations."

Recently, the United States has been hinting and continues to hint that it would like to "agree" with the Soviet Union on some "rules of play" in the nuclear duel. However, hopes that the USSR will ever agree to operate according to U.S. rules are groundless. It is no coincidence that the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal on not being the first to use nuclear weapons; the first nuclear explosions would inevitably be followed by an escalation to general annihilation.

It is necessary to think not of how to "limit" nuclear war but of how to prevent it. But the U.S. President's comments are as far removed as heaven from earth from the appeal made to him by L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state. "It would be good," he stated, "if the U.S. President also made a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack as criminal." As broad world public circles note, Reagan has made no such statement, and that speaks for itself.

ON "NUCLEAR VICTORY." To justify the nuclear arms race the United States constantly refers to the "deterrent" principle of nuclear weapons, although talk of "detering aggression" is merely a screen for preparing for it.

In fact, the U.S. leadership proceeds from the fact that under certain conditions, particularly if the United States were to gain strategic superiority, even the desired victory in a nuclear clash would become possible. On this plane, statements about the feasibility of a "limited" nuclear war and references to the possibility of victory in a nuclear conflict are closely interconnected. Both are made with the long-range aim of asserting the idea that in the nuclear epoch not only "guaranteed destruction" but also "guaranteed survival" are possible, with the "surviving" side being the winner. Suggesting such an idea to the world public means "legitimizing" not only the arms race and the striving for military superiority, but also the very use of nuclear weapons on a particular scale.

In an attempt to create a situation so favorable to itself, Washington even here, as they say, is blaming its own faults on someone else by attributing such strivings to... the Soviet Union. An unworthy method, to put it mildly, and attention has been drawn to this in the United States itself. "The advocates of guaranteed survival attribute to the Soviet Union the same readiness as we have to wage nuclear war," a recent U.S. investigation says. This is how the U.S. nuclear tightrope walkers are balancing, trying to preserve stability while pursuing the very dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe.

Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's question, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a proper rebuff to such fabrications, stressing two basic features. First, the USSR's efforts are resolutely directed toward preventing nuclear war and eliminating the very threat of its outbreak. Second, hoping for victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness. Only someone determined to commit suicide could begin a nuclear war in the hope of emerging from it as the victor.

Destructive retaliation in response to nuclear attack is inevitable -- that is the objective reality. They should take it into account across the ocean if they want to ensure the peaceful future of America and other states there. Meanwhile, they are trying to find the means for "guaranteeing survival" there at the expense of other countries, which they intend to use as a springboard and a lightning rod in the planned nuclear war.

ALLEN ARTICLE ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY ASSESSED

LD091722 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 9 Nov 81

["The United States Is Playing With Security of Peoples" -- TASS headline by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov, TASS -- Contrary to massive protests of the West European public against U.S. plans for turning Europe into a theatre of nuclear war, a high-ranking representative of the White House has once again come out in favour of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" missiles there. He also tried to justify the decision of the Reagan administration to start full-scale production of neutron weapons.

Richard Allen, U.S. presidential assistant for national security matters, contributed an article to the STRATEGIC REVIEW magazine, reiterating the course of the present U.S. administration toward the deployment of new nuclear means in Europe. He actually resorted to the intimidation of those who do not agree with such a policy. He maintained that the criticism of Reagan's policies in Europe was undermining NATO. And if the NATO alliance fell apart, Allen wrote, the United States might return to the Western Hemisphere and that Western Europe would have to count on its own forces alone.

Such a method is not a novelty in Washington's tactics. Each time when U.S. leaders want to compel West European governments to increase military spending or make some other unpopular steps of military character, they threaten to withdraw to their own country if their demands are not met. Of course, this is only a bluff, for in actual fact the United States has no intention to withdraw from Western Europe. On the contrary it makes ever new steps to adjust it to U.S. strategic aims in the name of which it is even ready to start a nuclear war in Europe.

It is clear from the latest statements of President Reagan, Defence Secretary Weinberger, State Secretary Haig and other U.S. officials that the Washington leaders regard Western Europe and West Europeans only as a "strategic material" in their global policies. That is exactly why the United States is stubbornly pressing forward with the plans for the earliest possible deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, although the United States already has 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads there, not counting forward-based nuclear means.

This means that there are already enough nuclear weapons in Western Europe. There is no wonder therefore that the European public is gravely concerned over existing threat. In the current situation the Soviet Union offers the only reasonable way of escaping dangerous confrontation, and this is by means of negotiations. Moreover, the Soviet Union has reiterated its proposal to set a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile means of the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, as soon as Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear means, scheduled for November 30, begin. The moratorium would be in effect till the conclusion of a permanent treaty. Thus, the Soviet side not only demonstrates a flexible and constructive approach to this important matter but also takes into consideration the needs of both its own security and that of the peoples of the whole of Europe.

FALIN CALLS FOR AGREEMENTS, NUCLEAR BAN

LD051404 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Essen/Moscow, 5 Nov (DPA) -- An agreement on the immediate destruction of all existing nuclear weapons, an immediate ban on the production of nuclear weapons and international supervision of their observance corresponds to the ideas of the Soviet Union. This was stated by Valentin Falin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department, in reply to proposals regarding the "zero option" put to Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a letter on 15 October by Catholic Professor of Theology Uta Ranke-Heinemann.

The daughter of deceased former federal President Gustav Heinemann told DPA today that in the reply brought from Moscow by a Duesseldorf journalist, Falin said: "One day mankind (?and) governments will arrive at the same idea. And then people will ask themselves why so much time and so much spiritual and material strength was squandered." She said the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn stressed that the Soviet Union would be much more flexible and more capable of negotiating than was possible "according to the present official doctrine of most Western and also many far Eastern" governments.

Mrs Ranke-Heinemann, who is still waiting for a reply from the United States, urged the Federal Government to give this sort of "one-track decision" precedence over NATO's twin decision on counterarming, and to press for it with the U.S. administration.

UN COMMITTEE DISARMAMENT DEBATE ASSESSED

LD062056 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The first committee of the United Nations General Assembly has ended the disarmament debate. Yuriy Shalygin has this comment:

The debate was not an abstract one. There are too many alarming elements in today's international situation. The threat of a nuclear confrontation has become obvious.

Participants in the debate voiced their deep anxiety over the fact. The nations' pressing demand was voiced to remove without delay the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over the world. It is not too late to do that. Many speakers declared that the legal basis for that could be provided by a declaration that, on behalf of the international community, would proclaim those who believe the first to use nuclear arms the parties to the hideous crime committed against mankind. [sentence as heard] Why is this collective document necessary? The point is that if the first nuclear strike is prevented there will be no second or third nuclear strike and consequently the question of nuclear war will be taken off the agenda. The Soviet Union proceeded from that assumption when it submitted a draft document of this kind for the consideration of the General Assembly. By making that move the Soviet Union already expressed the readiness to take a corresponding commitment upon itself. That readiness was reaffirmed by President Brezhnev in his interview with the Soviet national daily PRAVDA. He declared that it would be good if the American President, too, undertakes to make a clearcut and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal. Washington officials treated the proposal as unacceptable.

This goes to show that the first strike capability, or nuclear aggression in other words, lies at the bottom of the military and political doctrine of the United States. The confirmation of this can be found in President Reagan's statement on the possibility of the use of nuclear arms in Europe, and in the statement by State Secretary Alexander Haig concerning the preparation by Pentagon of plans dealing with a nuclear war strategy. The confirmation of this lies in the American intention to speed up military programs, the ones that cover offensive nuclear arms, above all. And finally, the confirmation of this lies in the position that American representatives and representatives of some other NATO countries took at the debate, trying to lead the discussion away from practical solutions aimed at preventing a nuclear confrontation and curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union came out with a whole complex of concrete proposals on that issue extremely vital for all nations. As for the United States, it had no constructive proposals or approaches to make. The disarmament debate at the United Nations first committee revealed that in full clarity.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN UN DELEGATES ON DISARMAMENT

LD051632 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Report by TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Excerpts] New York, 5 Nov TASS -- The Soviet proposal that the UN General Assembly adopt a declaration according to which being the first to use the nuclear weapon will be the gravest crime against humanity is highly topical, said Mongolian representative D. Erdembileg, addressing the general debate on disarmament issues, which closed at the first committee of the UN General Assembly. The peoples of the world should put up a barrier in the way of a further build-up of the arms race, of spreading it to new fields, he said.

Setting forth the USSR's principled stand, Soviet representative V.L. Israelyan stressed the significance of talks as the sole reasonable instrument for eliminating the threat of war and lessening international tensions. There is no question pertaining to the limitation of arms, he said, that could not be resolved through fair and constructive talks on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. By whipping up the anti-Soviet hysteria the United States is thus trying to camouflage its lack of any constructive proposals or approaches to the questions of the limitation of arms, to the questions of disarmament.

The following correction should be made to the Moscow TASS version of the interview with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, published in the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1:

VARIATIONS OF REPORT OF ILICHEV CSCE SPEECH

First paragraph, line four PRAVDA reads: ... the spirit of confrontation and futile polemics....

PRAVDA omits all of the second paragraph.

After paragraph six, the PRAVDA version adds:

In this connection the Soviet delegate recalled L.I. Brezhnev's remarks in his answers to questions from the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL: "In agreeing to extend confidence-building measures to the whole of the USSR's European territory, we naturally expect steps in response from the West. Military preparations in NATO's European zone do not begin on the continental edge of Europe. Everyone knows that. So the island territories adjacent to Europe and the corresponding sea and ocean areas and the airspace over them must also be covered.

The Soviet representative called on the NATO countries' delegations not to turn the European security issue into the subject of a political game in the hope of obtaining unilateral military advantages.

The Soviet delegation, he said, is still resclved

Paragraph seven, the last sentence reads: Moreover, he said, we are prepared to search for such solutions both at the Madrid meeting and at the conference on military detente and disarmament itself.

AUCCTU'S PROKHOROV LEAVES FOR ILO COUNCIL PARLEY

PM091425 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Off to ILO Session"]

[Text] V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, flew to Switzerland on 31 October to take part in the 218th ILO Administrative Council session. He was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by G.Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department, and other AUCCTU executives.

IOJ CONGRESS DELEGATES SET FORTH CHIEF AIMS

PM091347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt] TASS -- The chief aim of mass media personnel united in the ranks of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] is to bring truth to the masses and promote in every possible way united action by supporters of peace and broader cooperation and strengthening friendship among peoples.

This was declared by the delegates to the 19th IOJ Congress, which ended on 22 October in Moscow. M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; literary figures; and representatives of the capital's scholarly community were present at the congress' concluding session.

SHEVARDNADZE AT THEATER SOIREE IN TBILISI

PM091309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent's report: "The Rustaveli Theater is 100 Years Old"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi, 30 Oct -- The republic's public have been celebrating the centennial of the Sh. Rustaveli Georgian Academy Theater as a great holiday of multinational Soviet art. A ceremonial soiree held today in Tbilisi was dedicated to this date. Representatives of the country's theater public and visitors from Bulgaria, the GDR, the CSSR, Britain, France and the FRG took part in it.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, attended the soiree.

RASHIDOV TELLS DIPLOMATS OF UZBEK SUCCESSES

PM061249 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "A Friendly Conversation"]

[Excerpt] Samarkand, 17 Oct -- Today the heads of diplomatic missions in the USSR, who are visiting Uzbekistan, met with Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation, Sh. R. Rashidov talked in detail to the guests about the republic's tremendous successes in economic and cultural building, achieved as a result of unswerving implementation of the party's wise Leninist nationalities policy and the international friendship and fraternal mutual assistance of the USSR peoples. In fulfilling the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, Communists and all working people of Soviet Uzbekistan are seeking to further develop industrial and agricultural production, science, culture, people's education and health.

During the conversation, Sh. R. Rashidov stressed that active and consistent struggle for world peace, the peoples' security and social progress has been and still is the key sphere of the CPSU and Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a detailed and constructive program for strengthening international security. The complex of new Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the Soviet communists' great forum -- the 26th CPSU Congress -- is an organic extension and development of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th party congresses, according with the most urgent and pressing problems of international life at the present time.

In conclusion Sh. R. Rashidov noted that communists and all Soviet people, including Uzbek working people, are demonstrating in practice their solidarity, based on internationalist principles, with all peoples and progressive forces struggling for peace, security and social progress.

U.S. TRADE 'SANCTIONS' AGAINST USSR CRITICIZED

LD062238 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 6 Nov 81

["A Sphere of Cooperation and Not an Instrument of Blackmail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- The business relations between East and West are a field for cooperation, and not an instrument of blackmail, writes the Soviet journal INTERNATIONAL LIFE [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] in connection with the U.S. attempt to use trade as an instrument for pressuring the Soviet Union.

Stressing that the development of the trade and economic relations between East and West is of benefit for both to the USSR and to the capitalist countries, the magazine goes on to say: The concessions made by some capitalist countries to the United States in connection with the so-called 'sanctions' with regard to the USSR have already brought about a reduction in Soviet orders in these states. Thus, for instance, the firms of Britain and Japan have lost many lucrative contracts whose implementation has now been taken over by French and West German countries.

The history of the Soviet state, the journal recalls, is replete with examples of futile attempts to punish or isolate the Soviet Union...the bans of sales of equipment and technologies are counterproductive. At first sight, they are designed to complicate the development of science, engineering and production, but in the final analysis they stimulate the Soviet scientific, technological and production institutions to develop, and quite rapidly, their own advanced scientific, technological and production base which makes it possible for the USSR to be completely independent of the political whims of the capitalist countries. The article indicates that in the socialist countries, and above all, in the USSR, there is a substantial part of the world's scientific and technological potential and that in recent years each fifth of innovation applications has been submitted in the CMEA countries which also own each sixth patent.

The USSR, the journal stresses, continues to regard the foreign political ties as an important factor conducive to reciprocal benefits in the process of cooperation, as a means of consolidating reciprocal trust between states.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. STOCKPILING OF RAW MATERIALS

PM061317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[V. Sukhoy's "International Notes": "The Heat of Passions Over Raw Materials"]

[Text] Is U.S. security affected by the socioeconomic and political transformations which have been occurring in recent years in, say, southern Africa? Many Americans quite justifiably believe not. However, high-ranking figures in the present U.S. administration and the country's "big press" are trying at all costs to spread this "delusion." This is why a fuss is being made over the question of alleged "U.S. raw material dependence" and the need to stockpile strategic materials. How is this being done?

At the end of last year General A.D. Slay, who recently retired from a leading Air Force post, prepared and presented to the country's Congress a special report which stated that the emergence of a number of independent states with progressive regimes in southern Africa creates a threat to U.S. national security since these states are refusing to supply very important raw materials to the United States on the old terms. The United States imports 90 percent of its chrome requirements, the report pointed out, and a considerable proportion of those imports come from Zimbabwe. America is also almost fully dependent, the document noted, on supplies of cobalt, manganese and titanium from "politically unstable" regions of southern Africa. The next step in the U.S. general's reasoning was surprisingly simple: The progressive process in the southern African countries bode no good for U.S. state interests.

And so a start was made. After the R. Reagan administration came to the White House the theme of "America's disastrous dependence" on imported strategic raw materials was given a new boost. At first the newspapers began to squeal about "the emergence of a "most severe deficit" in the sphere of titanium supplies essential for aircraft and submarine construction. Next a special group was established under the federal emergency management agency to determine the degree of U.S. "vulnerability" in the event of a cessation of imports of valuable strategic metals. The group's conclusion was unequivocal: The United States is between 50-100 percent dependent on foreign sources for at least 23 of the 40 types of raw materials deemed vitally important for U.S. security. H. Gray, chairman and chief executive director of the United Technologies Corporation, sums up the situation in the following way: "When it comes to certain critical materials the United States is a poor country. We are very dangerously dependent on overseas producers."

After this the propaganda violins began to play the same tune: The United States must replenish its stock of strategic materials. U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger began speaking of America as an "island state" extremely dependent on imported strategically important raw materials. Nor was the notorious "hand of Moscow" forgotten. W. Shafer, adviser to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, stated that the Soviet Union "is expanding its influence" in African countries rich in valuable minerals and that this could allegedly create a host of problems for the United States in the future.

It did not take particularly long to incline the government toward practical steps: "The idea of expanding the strategic stockpiles was fully in line with the philosophy of militarist preparations preached by the present U.S. administration. The White House approved a broad program for increasing raw material stockpiles. The volume of oil purchases was sharply increased. Approximately 550,000 barrels a day are now beginning to roll into special oil depots. According to press estimates, by the end of the current year, U.S. strategic oil stocks will total 168 million barrels (1 barrel equals 159 liters). The administration has acquired over 2,600 tons of cobalt. According to WALL STREET JOURNAL figures, the United States plans to buy 25,000 tons of high-aluminum bauxite. Purchases of other strategic metals and minerals -- platinum, magnesium, tantalum and quartz -- are being considerably stepped up. In all it is planned to allocate \$21.9 billion to replenish stocks of some 62 strategic materials in the next 5 years. And there are already such materials to the value of \$15 billion concentrated in the country's "defense reserves!"...

It goes without saying that all countries need a stockpile of resources intended for the uninterrupted supply of industry. There is such a stockpile in the United States, too. U.S. experts themselves point out that the country's stocks of essential raw materials are such that they will suffice for 3 years even with a complete cessation of imports. What then is the purpose of the many assertions by military department representatives about the "ominous fall" in the level of the U.S. strategic stockpiles? What is the purpose of the whole series of military budget items called upon to eliminate the "acute shortage of many types of raw materials?" To give the military-industrial complex room for action and leave its hands free to spur on U.S. strategic programs to the maximum.

The "kindling of passions" over strategic materials stockpiles is closely linked to the existence of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces," the intensification of the adventurist tendencies in U.S. foreign policy and the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of U.S. strategy. This strategy envisages the "defense" of the lines of communication along which U.S. raw material supplies travel, up to and including the use of military force.

The R. Reagan administration has recently announced a new program for deploying strategic arms -- MX missiles, B1 bombers and others. And again calls for strategic raw material stockpiles to be increased are being heard.

TASS ANALYST SCORES REAGAN'S FINANCIAL POLICY

LD041902 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 4 Nov 81

["Futile Attempts by American Partners" — TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS — U.S. Western partners express dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's financial policy directed at maintaining the interest rate at a high level. Such policies, journalists in Tokyo have been told by the minister of state, head of the economic planning department of Japan, Toshio Komoto, block the solution of the problems of inflation and unemployment. He expressed serious doubts as regards the Reagan government's ability to reduce inflation level to a single digit even by the end of the next year. The scepticism of the Japanese expert has a real basis, since the U.S. Government has for several months been promising to curb inflation, while maintaining high interest rates, which stimulates among other things inflation growth. The high interests rates of American credits — amounting to 25 percent — hit hardest Western Europe where economic and social upheavals concern the broadest circles of the population and are more detrimental in effect.

Whole branches of industry and agriculture and regions in West European countries are in the state of stagnation. According to the American TIME magazine, U.S. West European partners are affected by the gravest epidemic of unemployment, which the magazine describes as a "plague." It is really so. Nine million people are jobless in ten EEC countries. The figure may reach 12 million in three years. A sixth of all jobs has been liquidated in processing industries in the past two years in Britain whose Conservative government is so loyal to Washington. The toughening of American credit terms prompts directly or indirectly the growth of bankruptcies. 5,500 firms went bankrupt in West Germany, for instance, in the first half of the year, while in normal conditions they could have withstood competition and survived.

Such policies and open disregard for the vital interests of the Western partners on the part of the present U.S. administration cannot but provoke irritation within the business and governmental circles in Western Europe and Japan. They demand more and more resolutely that the Washington government adopt real measures to reduce the negative influence of the American financial policies on the Western economy in general. Washington, however, remains deaf to their insistence and requests, since the present policies serve only the interests of the United States and the American leaders do not care much for the concerns of their Western partners. There is hardly any hope left for those who are tied to the American economy and money market that their calls will be heard or their grievances met in the foreseeable future. All signs indicate that the Washington leaders will not lower the interest rate in the near future. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Reagan's economic advisors on private enterprise predict that the interest rate may climb up to 30 percent in the coming three years.

U.S. BLAMED FOR POOR SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD072226 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] October marks the 25th anniversary since the signing of the Soviet-Japanese declaration on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This important date received wide coverage in the Soviet press. Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, one of this country's leading political observers and former PRAVDA correspondent in Japan, analyzes the development of Soviet-Japanese relations through the years.

In the quarter of a century that has passed since the declaration was signed in 1956, the two first decades were marked by a positive tendency in Soviet-Japanese relations. At the time a number of treaties and agreements were signed in various spheres, and political consultations were held regularly at foreign minister level. Trade and economic relations developed rapidly. The volume of trade increased every year. The two countries cooperated in opening up the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Both sides greatly benefited from several large-scale compensational deals. On the one hand the productive forces were developed in the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union. On the other, Japan was guaranteed raw material shipments and big industrial orders.

However, the mid-seventies started a notable decline in Soviet-Japanese relations. It soon became clear that the freeze was the result of Tokyo's policy. It was the Japanese side that limited political contacts and abstained from talks on new trade and economic deals. Japan even refused to sign an agreement on cultural cooperation. Now the country is waging a propaganda campaign hostile to the Soviet Union.

The high points of the campaign have been the institution of a so-called day of northern territories and the (?recent) trip of the prime minister to the area of the Kurile Islands.

The dependence of the Japanese foreign policy on the United States is one of the main reasons for the worsening of Soviet-Japanese relations. The turn of American ruling circles from a policy of relaxation to a policy of confrontation led to a similar turn in Japan. Tokyo is also influenced by Beijing, speculating on the anti-Soviet nature of several articles of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1978.

It is apparent that the union of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo is very dangerous. It might involve Japan in reckless adventures, contradicting its national interests. The same forces that call for changing the peaceful clauses of the Japanese Constitution are dragging Japan into such an alliance.

During a recent meeting in New York, the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Japan agreed to liven up political consultations between the two countries. Such an understanding is only welcome. The Soviet Union has always favored contacts, exchange of opinions. It has never been short of constructive initiatives. Among other things we have proposed to conclude a treaty of neighborliness and cooperation between our two countries and spread confidence-building measures to the Far East. The future will show how ready Japan is for such a dialogue.

U.S. DEMANDING JAPAN INCREASE DEFENSE SPENDING

OW070449 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Lately there has been an increase in the frequency of remarks by U.S. administration and congressional leaders demanding a drastic increase in Japan's defense spending. Commentator Anatolyev comments on this trend as follows:

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, quoting information obtained from a Japanese Foreign Ministry source, reports that Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has prepared a resolution that requires the administration to begin negotiations with the Japanese Government on increasing Japan's defense spending to at least 1 percent of its GNP.

Earlier Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina charged that Japan is unwilling to expand its defense commitments despite the fact that it has the economic resources to do so. Furthermore Congressman Stephen Neal submitted another resolution on collecting a "security tax" from Japan in the amount of 2 percent of the GNP.

This concentrated attack on the Japanese budget by members of the U.S. Congress has enraged the peace-loving forces in Japan. According to a KYODO report, a ranking Japanese official, who asked not to be named, blasted Neal's arrogant demand by saying that what should be done for Japan's security is Japan's problem and nothing for a member of the U.S. Congress to meddle in. The Japan Socialist Party expressed indignation at the U.S. Congress' attempt to set a framework for Japan's defense spending, stating that it will protest if the Zablocki resolution is adopted.

It is worth noting that the United States is demanding an increase in Japanese defense spending at a time when it is preparing a budget bill for fiscal year 1982. It camouflages its demand with assertions that it is concerned about the security of Japan, one of its allies. Actually, the United States is seeking something else. Congressman Neal made it clear that the proposed "security tax" money can be used to offset trade deficits with Japan. As is known to everyone, chronic U.S. deficits in trade with Japan continue, and this fact is irritating the U.S. administration and Congress more and more. The arrogant comments by U.S. leaders are prompted not by their concern about the security of an ally in the Far East, but by a desire to minimize trade deficits.

These comments indicate that the hawkish Americans are not satisfied by the mere fact that Japan has virtually been taken hostage by U.S. nuclear arms. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense West declared that the primary mission of U.S. forces in Japan is not the defense of Japan, but to ensure a U.S. military presence in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. In addition the United States seeks to weaken Japan's position in trade.

SUPREME SOVIET HOSTS MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM091629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- A meeting took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet on 3 November with a delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural headed by B. Altangerel, Politburo member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural.

Participating in the talk, which took place in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere, were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.I. Vashchenko, Ye.F. Kurakin, F.I. Mochalin, A.K. Protozanov, Z.P. Samoletova and L.Ya. Florentyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; and D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

The Mongolian parliamentarians were acquainted with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, the work of the standing commissions and chambers and their role in monitoring the activity of state organs and organizations. The deputies described the work of the soviets of people's deputies directed toward increasing labor productivity and production efficiency and quality at industrial and agricultural enterprises.

B. Altangerel noted that the USSR national economy's successes are inseparable from the activity of the CPSU and the soviets of people's deputies, whose experience is of great interest for the Mongolian People's Hural. The head of the delegation advocated the further development of friendly contacts with Soviet parliamentarians.

The Mongolian friends described the work of the People's Great Hural and its standing commissions.

A lunch was given in the delegation's honor by chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' BACKED BY CIA

LD071200 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] According to the Indian CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE, a big gang of smugglers has been unmasked in the country. They entered India under the guise of businessmen. Arrested by the Indian police, the head of the gang, (Madhlal Khanna), who escaped from Afghanistan, and his henchmen, admitted that their activities were masterminded from Peshawar in Pakistan where, as is known, the headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolution are located. The criminals use bribery and blackmail for their operations in India, and also try to enlist local criminals to work with them. (Khanna) declared that according to instructions he got from emigrant centers, he has spent over 10 million rupees on this. Documents were found at secret bases of the smugglers indicating that they had ties with gangsters syndicates in Karachi, Hong Kong, Singapore and other countries. The arrested also gave the names of their numerous accomplices, part of whom have already been arrested when crossing the border into India from Pakistan carrying gold and foreign currency.

The people of Iran are also suffering from the counterrevolutionary gangs, and there are many bases on the territory of that country. During last year alone, according to the Tehran TIMES, 534 Afghan criminals were arrested in Iran, accused of robbery, illegal sale of arms, drug peddling and other crimes. Not so long ago, the headquarters of the Jam'iyat-E Eslami-Ye Afghanistan Organization was closed in Khuzestan Province. According to the chief of the Khuzestan Pasdaran corps, guard of the Islam Revolution, and the chairman of the special Hojat Ol-Eslam tribunal, (Safavi), this decision was reached on a basis of documental evidence, including tape recordings which prove without a doubt that the leaders of this organization are agents of the American CIA.

(Safavi) stressed in particular that the Jam'ieat-E Eslami-Ye Afghanistan Organization received funds and instructions from the CIA, which outlined counterrevolutionary tasks toward the present regime. In their addresses, members of the Iranian Parliament, express concern over the fact that the actions of Iranian and Afghan counterrevolutionaries literally coincide. And the facts show that this is so because the very same organization gives them orders, the American CIA which arms and finances both groups. The only difference is that while Washington has openly admitted its aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, it still keeps silent regarding its aid to the Iranian counterrevolutionaries. The ties between the Afghan ringleaders and the CIA can also clearly be seen in India.

For instance, in violation of all diplomatic norms, the United States Embassy in India is actively taking part in carrying out the CIA-planned so-called smuggling of Afghan counterrevolutionaries through India and other countries. As a result, in the past few months, as reported by the Indian weekly BLITZ, the Indian capital has been turned into one of the key points for shifting Afghan counterrevolutionaries to special camps where they receive training in the art of sabotage and murder, the very same camps that were created by the CIA in the United States and Egypt. According to the weekly, in the recent past alone, about 500 Afghan ringleaders flew from Delhi by plane on international airlines to Seattle and other American cities to go through courses in spying and sabotage operations.

In special American schools, instructors also teach them in methods of conducting mass terrorism against the civilian population -- how to blow up factories and plants, schools, hospitals and bridges, and how to poison drinking wells. Such are merely some of the facts that have come to light regarding the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in two of the Asian countries, India and Iran.

PRESS REPORTS OPERATIONS OF AFGHAN ARMED FORCES

PM091627 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent Yu. Tyssovskiy report for KRSNAYA ZVEZDA: "On the Orders of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul -- The 37th Brigade of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is a leading unit, entrusted with safeguarding Kabul security. But alongside this basic task, the brigade's servicemen are always ready in an emergency to fly off on the orders of the command to remote provinces to take part in operations to eliminate bandit formations which are disrupting the population's normal life.

A curious circular letter has been issued by the leaders of counterrevolutionary gangs to Basmaks operating in certain regions of Afghanistan, particularly close to the Pakistani border. "When servicemen from the brigade appear, you had better leave," it says. This letter is just one of the documents among the trophies seized by the brigade's servicemen in combat. The combat glory room of the unit, which is deployed near Kabul, is full of examples of American, British, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani weapons, including heavy weapons, seized from the enemies of the revolution.

High combat readiness, excellent special training and a strong party backbone -- these are the elements that make up the brigade's success, its commander, Col (Abdul Azim), said in an interview with the TASS correspondent.

In the last 7 months more than 13 operations have been carried out to clean up a number of regions in the provinces of Paktia, Qandahar, Lowgar, Vardak, Kapisa and Parvan. The operations resulted in the routing of gangs, hundreds of "dushmans" eliminated, thousands of items of weaponry seized, and profound gratitude from the local population, he says.

Col (Abdul Azim) is of peasant stock from Ghazni Province. He has been in the army 26 years and was Afghanistan's first parachutist. A party member since 1967, he has been presented with government awards and recalls with special pride how Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee, of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, recently presented him with a red banner -- a high appraisal of combat training and bold action in eliminating enemy gangs on the part of the unit under (Abdul Aziz's) command. Heroism has become commonplace among his soldiers.

'Bandits' Defeated

PM091613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov -- The Afghan press is reporting new blows struck in recent days against Basmak gangs by the People's Armed Forces and security organs with wide support from the population.

For some months bandits had been committing outrages in the northern Province of Samangan. They carried out robberies in villages and on the roads and set fire to party and government institution buildings. They destroyed a teaching institute in the provincial center of Aybak. They have on the conscience the killing of dozens of party activists, state employees and civilians.

Basmak gangs have also been rendered harmless in Lowar Province. American- and Chinese-made weapons have been seized and a large number of bandits eliminated or captured.

The population greets with joy the men of the DRA People's Armed Forces who come to their aid, and they give the servicemen assistance.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF RECOVERY IN SRV

PM100935 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 3

[APN correspondent Andrey Pravov interview with Le Van Tha, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Cooperation With Foreign Peoples: "Renewal"]

[Text] The name Le Van Tha is well-known in South Vietnam. In the years of struggle against U.S. aggression he was a member of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and deputy minister of justice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. Le Van Tha is now a member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Cooperation With Foreign Peoples and represents this organization in Ho Chi Minh City.

At KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's request, APN correspondent Andrey Pravov met with Comrade Le Van Tha and asked him to reply to a few questions.

[Question] The "critical situation" in South Vietnam is one of Western propaganda's recent anti-Vietnamese theses. What comment do you have to make on such claims?

[Answer] It is no secret to us that Western propaganda is trying to denigrate socialist Vietnam. I see this primarily as an attempt to undermine my country's international prestige, which was considerably enhanced following the defeat of first the United States and then the Chinese armies in Vietnam. We, the south included, do have difficulties and we make no secret of them. But to talk of a "critical situation" in South Vietnam is to misrepresent the facts.

[Question] What are these difficulties?

[Answer] They stem primarily from the long years of war forced on our people. Take South Vietnam: The U.S. aggressors did their level best to destroy our agriculture. The fields were subjected to barbarous bombing, scorched with napalm and poisoned with various chemicals, and the peasants abandoned their homes and fled to Saigon, which was basically devoted to the development of the "entertainment industry."

Bourgeois propaganda once described Saigon as a "Western showcase." In a sense this was true. Every vice of capitalist society flourished in this city before the liberation. Gangsterism, prostitution, drug addiction and corruption were rife. As for industry, rich Americans, Japanese and locals had no intention whatever of investing money in, for example, the construction of large plants. There were only small factories producing goods for, as I would put it, the tourist trade. Workers at these factories were ruthlessly exploited. This was the state of affairs we found facing us on taking power in 1975.

[Question] What changes have there been in South Vietnam in the years since the liberation?

[Answer] When the Americans left, the "entertainment industry" they had created immediately collapsed. Tens of thousands of people in Ho Chi Minh City were left jobless. Vietnam is an agricultural country and former peasants were advised to return to their native villages. Many were willing. But there were also those who had virtually nothing to return to. Their homes had been burned down and their land poisoned. The state then began forming the new economic regions. Hundreds of thousands of mainly young people went off to develop land in South Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh City began industrializing. This needed skilled cadres who were not available. The working class of the north came to the rescue, sending workers to our city. So we have wasted no time. But to solve all our problems in such a short time is simply impossible.

[Question] Could you identify more clearly the more acute problems facing South Vietnam today?

[Answer] They are numerous. A peasant striking a U.S. mine when plowing the fields is still a frequent occurrence. There are many fields poisoned with chemicals which we still cannot redeem for agricultural use. U.S. magazine and newspaper editors ought to think about all that before publishing articles blaming the communists for South Vietnam's agricultural difficulties. We are simply not yet able to heal the wounds inflicted on our agriculture by the U.S. intervention.

Let us take the problem of drug addiction. Again, this was rife in preliberation Saigon and was passed on to us by the U.S. Army. Many addicts have been cured and have returned to a normal life and a job. But the problem is still not completely solved.

We have had a hard time combating gangsterism. The country was, you know, flooded with weapons abandoned by the retreating Yankees and the puppet army. But South Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City in particular are now completely calm.

[Question] There are still Western press reports that many inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City, especially its Chinese quarter, are fleeing Vietnam in boats.

[Answer] Western propaganda needs such reports to prove that life in South Vietnam is so hard that people prefer to flee the country at the risk of their lives. These are all lies. Some years ago Chinese agents did manage to organize a mass exodus of Hoakieu from Ho Chi Minh City. They were misled by talk of loyalty to the one homeland of all Chinese -- the PRC -- and they were intimidated. This problem has now been solved. The authorities have neutralized the Chinese spies and carried out explanatory work among the Hoakieu. There is now no friction between Vietnamese and Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City. I am a frequent visitor to the city's largest Chinese district -- Cholon -- where I meet the people. We have long conversations. The general consensus is that the entire population of the SRV, regardless of nationality, must fulfill two vital tasks -- building the new Vietnam and being ready to defend it against any aggressor.

These are, perhaps, the main problems facing the population of South Vietnam. As you can see, many of them have already been solved. And the others will be solved in the near future.

CPSU GREETES VIETNAM ON PUBLICATION OF LENIN WORKS

OW071035 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[CPSU Central Committee message to Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; date not given]

[Text] The publishing of Lenin's complete works in the Vietnamese language has been concluded. This is a remarkable event in the life of our two fraternal parties and countries and the result of the common efforts of great Soviet and Vietnamese creative collectives. Lenin's complete works are an invaluable treasurehouse of knowledge having great transforming power. They are a proven and reliable instrument of communists the world over in their struggle for the glorious future of peoples.

Throughout its heroic history, the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] has received strength from immortal Leninism. The great merit in the dissemination of Lenin thought belongs to Comrade Ho Chi Minh and to the comrades in arms and comrades in his party. The publishing of Lenin's complete works in Vietnamese for the first time ushers in new possibilities for Lenin's words to become the property of all Vietnamese Communists and workers of the SRV. It constitutes more proof of the fraternal relations between our two parties.

Faithful to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and the Soviet people are determined to continue to consolidate and develop their friendship and cooperation with the VCP and the Vietnamese people for the common interests of our two peoples, of the entire socialist community and all the peace-loving and progressive forces on earth. We wish the Vietnamese communists and all working people of the SRV, under the leadership of the VCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, a staunch Marxist-Leninist fighter and a renowned activist of the international communist and workers' movement, many new achievements in their struggle for materializing Lenin's great ideals in their life.

SOLIDARITY LINKS WITH FRG REVANCHISTS REPORTED

LD101050 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In Poland the Solidarity trade union is establishing contacts with activists of West German revenge-seeking organizations. Its delegation has met in Koenigstein, Hesse, with the leaders of the human rights society. Among the society members is one of the leaders of the Silesian Germans association, Clemens Riedel. This organization claims part of Polish territory with such cities as Wroclaw, Opole, Legnica and Gliwice. The Soviet trade paper TRUD says in this connection that in the heat of political intrigues Solidarity leaders are prepared to put at stake the interests of the Polish people and the national interests of Poland.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI EXPOSES SOLIDARITY AIMS

LD101101 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov, TASS -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an article exposing the plans of the counterrevolutionaries concealed behind the signboard of the Solidarity trade union organization. "We are witnesses and participants in the constant growth of the threat of confrontation, balancing on the brink of an abyss into which the gang of enemies of socialist Poland seeks to plunge the Polish people. That is why we must speak of this at the top of our voice," the newspaper emphasizes.

The Solidarity ringleaders have unfolded a campaign of strikes in the country which have nothing in common with the interests of the working people. Instances of this have been the provocations staged in Katowice and Wroclaw. These provocations confirm that supposedly spontaneous "protest actions" are coordinated by Solidarity leaders. The strike staged on October 28 was the fulfilment of another item in the counterrevolutionary script and had the purpose of diverting public attention from the way out of the crisis, charted at the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The extremist Solidarity leadership falsely alleges that the trade union organization has been threatened, referring to the fact that the authorities hamper open hostile and subversive propaganda by propagandists and toughs from Solidarity against socialism, the socialist homeland, law and order and the international defence alliances of the Polish People's Republic. The men from the trade union organization disregard the fact that such actions are illegal and obviously contradict agreements they have signed themselves.

Solidarity does not understand that the matches in the hands of irresponsible rightwing forces are capable of setting alight their own house, the newspaper points out. Fortunately, however, the party has not been caught unawares. People's power by virtue of its constitutional rights will take appropriate security measures.

The bulk of social conflicts and also incidents artificially created and fanned, the article points out, have nothing in common with the difficult economic situation. Moreover, these conflicts and incidents to a large extent increase the difficulties in our everyday life, in the Polish economy. It is imperative to understand that this is precisely the aim of the so-called "brain's trust" of the Solidarity trade union organization. They understand full well that in conditions of stability their place is on the dump heap of history.

Sooner or later the Polish working people will expose the real aims of the turncoats, pseudodefenders of the working-class cause, gamblers, seeking to overthrow the socialist order in Poland. The sound, real working-class trend will prevail inside Solidarity and other independent unions, will purge these movements of political gangsters of all kinds, of ordinary saboteurs under cover of fine words and slogans fulfilling the strategic directives of imperialist special services, the newspaper says in conclusion.

LITERARY WEEKLY ATTACKS SOLIDARITY'S RULEWSKI

PM091509 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 9

[Viktor Tsoppi article under rubric "Plot Against Poland": "Hybrid"]

[Text] "The task is not to turn Poland into a model state, nor is it to make the country politically and financially healthy. Low living standards must be maintained in the country.... Let chaos reign in the country" (Hitler at a conference with Keitel, October 1939).

I would certainly not be surprised to learn that a portrait of the author of those words has pride of place in the Rulewski household in Bydgoszcz and has had for several years and even several decades. Probably since that day in May 1943 when the cherished dream of Pawel and Aniela Rulewski came true and they and their children Jerzy and Daniela were awarded the status of "group three Germans" for their devotion to the occupiers. Jan had not yet been born. He was born 1 April 1944 of third-class citizens of Hitler's Reich, or to be more accurate, of people who had deliberately betrayed their fascist-profaned and fascist-tormented homeland. A few days after the baby's birth Pawel Rulewski volunteered to join Hitler's Wehrmacht, which was already finding things pretty hot in Poland. He fought right to the end. In May 1945 he was taken prisoner by Soviet soldiers, who together with their Polish brothers in arms had brought the country freedom. He spent 4 months in a camp. He got out. He was forgiven. He worked as a bricklayer. He earned a pension from the country he had betrayed so basely. He raised his children. To be base, judging by the youngest. To feel brute hatred of everything around them and of Poland itself, which according to Hitler's scheme, was to have vanished altogether from the face of the earth.

This upbringing had its mark. To avoid serving as a soldier in the Polish army (not the Wehrmacht), the 20-year-old Jan Rulewski entered a military technical academy. And immediately began preaching to his fellow students the fascist view of Poland, its friends and socialism which he had brought from home. The young provocateur was expelled. He was drafted for his period of military service. He deserted. Stole a student card from somewhere. Spent a year just hanging around on the Baltic coast, posing as a student and earning a bit of money in vacation homes. In August 1965 he illegally crossed the Polish-Czechoslovak border with the intention of going on to West Germany. He was hoping for hospitality from the Hitlerite holdouts with whom his father had served. He was caught in Czechoslovakia. Tried in Poland. A military court sentenced Jan Rulewski to 5 years' imprisonment. He served his time. When he was released he worked as a designer at the (Prodomromet) research center.

He worked quietly. With maturity he had clearly come to understand that his contempt for his compatriots and antipathy for Poland's chosen path should be carefully saved up for the big moment when he could act openly. In 1970 the industrious designer, by concealing his views, was able to become chairman of his institution's trade union committee. It is now known that it was precisely during these years that domestic counterrevolution, coordinating its actions with international reaction, began painstaking and carefully camouflaged work to corrupt Polish society. The enemies of the socialist system needed to install their people everywhere so that at the appropriate time they could, when the order came, provoke and lead the "working people's spontaneous protest." Jan Rulewski was made for this job. Ten years of study with the professional counter-revolutionaries of KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee/Workers Defense Committee] and the "Conferederation for an Independent Poland" had supplemented his father's science, and greatly inflated self-importance had made this individual, to put it mildly, come to believe he had a "historic mission."

The order was issued in August 1980. And the Solidarity trade union association, which had come into being "spontaneously" as a result of an "immaculate conception," turned out to already have its own managers. Not only in Gdansk. Everywhere -- in major industrial centers and voivodships. In Bydgoszcz Jan Rulewski sprang up as though from nowhere, but in actual fact from underground. He immediately showed himself to be an extremist or, in simpler terms, a political hooligan. The more "moderate" Solidarity leaders reacted to his sallies and excesses by frowning and saying: "Jan is playing the fool. Don't take him seriously." But he really let himself go. He spat on everything Poland had hitherto been proud of. He was free with dirty talk about the Polish Communist Party. He heaped insults on its allies and bent over backward to show dedication to the ideals of the "free world," the selfsame ideals his father had served in the ranks of the Wehrmacht. He also managed to provoke an electrified, mystified crowd to direct violent action. On one occasion he himself, so to speak, went to the trouble of getting a black eye, which was used by Solidarity propagandists, who hurriedly gave him a martyr's halo.

Who needs the "uncontrollable" Rulewski? Those who control him with great skill. Those who have decided to turn Poland upside down. Rulewski is a man from the political bottom, in other words the dregs. That is why he and his ilk are today at the top and in public view.

He is useful to the strategists of counterrevolution in the Polish People's Republic, who are maneuvering in the atmosphere of social strife. Compared with him they can seem far more restrained, more circumspect and wiser. And can even pass for men with a statesmanlike cast of mind and work even more insidiously and cunningly for a global political coup by exploiting the atmosphere of disorientation and antisocialist and anti-Soviet psychosis created by the Rulewskis, who primarily mislead young people.

Here is how this is done.

The Socialist Union of Polish Students Warsaw University Committee has a debating club with the profound title of "Hybrydy" [hybrids]. A few days ago "Hybrydy" invited Rulewski for a visit.

"You know, guys," the Bydgoszcz "lecturer" said, "a new order must be created in Europe."

What never occurred to the guys was that that is word for word the slogan which Hitler tried to implement by destroying, in particular, Warsaw along with its university. The "lecturer" naturally did not mention his idol. However, he did explain, first, that Poland should immediately break with the Warsaw Pact for the sake of that order. And second, that it must completely disarm and stop thinking of its own defenses since in the event of an armed conflict in Europe it can rely on...the American Pershing missiles. It transpires that Poland's security is guaranteed not by the Soviet Union, but by the existing balance of forces in the world. What revelations!

There was more to come. We must forget altogether about the existence of the Soviet Union, Rulewski parroted. If we don't forget, we will "live in slavery." Why? Because "Poland is at the border between two cultures: the European and the Russian. Europe has given us American Coca-Cola, and Russia has given us a bellicose ideology." At this point the "Hybrydy" began clapping in a clear expression of preference for Coca-Cola. The hybrid trade union boss-cum neofascist gave a self-satisfied smirk.

The audience and the "lecturer" were at approximately the same level of intellectual development and found one another very congenial! The following day a group of young people who had liberated themselves from slavery by taking more than Coca-Cola desecrated another monument to the Soviet servicemen who liberated their country from Hitler's "new order." Had Rulewski's instructions worked?

...Soon after the assemblage that called itself the Solidarity Congress, during which Rulewski's candidacy for the post of trade union association leader was seriously discussed and voted on, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote with bitterness and, it seemed to me, with a vague sense of doom [neponyatnaya obrechennost] that what now typifies Solidarity's platform and activity is "the creation of chaos, the elimination of everything on which the existence of the Polish people is based, a lack of responsibility for the future, which offers no hope whatever of a way out of the impasse, and a struggle against any power except its own...."

What a striking and almost textual coincidence with Hitler's idea for Poland dating from 1939! And what an awful warning is sounded by this coincidence, which is certainly not mere chance.

POLISH INDEPENDENT STUDENTS UNION CRITICIZED

LD092152 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] In the mosaic of the Polish youth movement a particular place belongs to the so-called Independent Student Union [NZS]. The antisocialist forces active in the country which strive to wrench young people from the party, sow distrust among them concerning the values of socialism and push them onto the road of political provocations, rely on this organization.

In our talks we have already spoken of various actions of the NZS having a counterrevolutionary character. Those actions could not have another character since the union was born and has been developing under the wing of the Committee for Social Self-Defense [KSS/KOR]. Today we would like to dwell on -- if it can be so called -- the activity of the independents in the field of foreign policy.

The NZS began its activities in the international arena before it was even registered and before receiving the official status of a union. Foreign trips followed one another; the union representatives paid visits to student centers in Sweden, Denmark, the FRG, France and Great Britain. Their goal was transmitting propaganda that the new organization allegedly was the only spokesman and defender of the interests of Polish students. Contacts were first of all made with student groupings of a radically right-wing or left-Trotskyite orientation. NZS emissaries sought sympathy and support from them, not only in words. Not ashamed to beg from their Western colleagues, representatives of the independents thus obtained money and printing equipment, of course not without a price. That price was publicly slandering the work of the PZPR, and discrediting the socialist students unions in Poland, above all the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] supporting the leading role of the PZPR in the social life in the country. The price was also all sort of public declarations of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet character.

NZS activists visiting foreign countries gladly took, and are taking part, in various provocative gatherings, for instance in the youth forum for the defense of German unity, organized under the revisionist aegis. They also attended meetings defending dissidents. The Polish independents demonstratively fraternized with emigree rabble like the authors of the counterrevolutionary Charter 77, acting under the slogan of the common fight against socialism in the Polish People's Republic and Czechoslovakia.

It should be stressed that the NZS have found particularly responsive audiences in the FRG. At various West German high schools a whole series of provocative rallies were held, organized by the so-called Committee for Solidarity with the NZS.

The wide publishing activity of the committee, in which a multitude of material slandering socialist countries were published gives one the right to suspect that it is being financed from very concrete sources, we have in mind the forces which still cherish the hope of effecting changes on the map of postwar Europe, for rejecting communism.

Discounting the interests of their country, the emissaries of the NZS back the representatives of revisionist forces for which they receive suitable rewards. The Polish press carried a document signed by Wojtek Siokora of the Jagellon University NZS and Krzysztof Krypt, representing the committee of Solidarity with the Union in Cologne. In that document we read: with a view to organizing a visit of NZS Solidarity, a sum totalling DM2,895,24 has been collected for that organization from various towns in the FRG, which are listed, and this is to be a gift to that organization. This is how the financial side of the campaign for Polish students looks in the FRG, and it is aimed at protecting the NZS' independence from the party and state. Instinctively the parable of the 30 pieces of silver comes to mind.

The independents eagerly work toward this. They have unleashed a broad propaganda campaign against student organizations in socialist countries, attack the International Union of Students trying to disrupt the students movement. This was to serve the international student conference held last summer in Paris, to which the independents sent a large delegation of 24 members. That political spectacle was played at the auditorium of the Paris university and ended with a resolution proclaiming no more and no less than the creation of the student internationale.

To these foreign activities of the NZS one should add the organizing of numerous overtly counterrevolutionary actions in the country. All this has caused the Polish Government spokesman to state in conversation with the leading activists of Solidarity that if the NZS, acting under their aegis, does not cease its antisocialist activities it will be outlawed. But judging from all available evidence, Solidarity extremists do not intend to deny protection to the extremists of the NZS. And no wonder, after all they have a common goal, the erosion of socialism in Poland and the same methods of demagoguery, provocation and blackmail.

GDR PARTY CONTROL DELEGATION VISITS ESTONIA

WAO41100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Meetings of Friends"]

[Text] A delegation visiting Estonia from the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee laid flowers at the memorial of V. I. Lenin. E. Mueckenberger, the head of the delegation, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission met with comrades K. Vayno, V. Kauson, K. Lebedev, O. Merimaa, L. Lentsman, A. Ryutel, A. Upsi, A. Pork, and L. Shishov, members and candidate members of the Buro of the Estonian CP. Taking part in the meeting were B. Saul, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers; V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian Central Committee; E. Winkelman, GDR ambassador to the USSR; and S. Grahle, GDR Consul General in Leningrad.

Comrade Mueckenberger spoke on the activities of the SED in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th party congress and of the work of the party control organs.

H. Juch, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee also met with workers of the Estonian CP Central Committee, the gorkom and raykoms of Tallinn, and the party aktiv. I Gustov, first chairman of the Party Control Commission of the CPSU Central Committee also spoke at the meeting. Taking part in the meeting were N. Yuganson, member of the Buro of the Estonian CP Central Committee and first secretary of the Tallinn gorkom and A. Kello, chairman of the Party Commission of the Estonian CP.

The friends from the GDR familiarized themselves with the work and living conditions of the fishermen and activities of the party organization of the Model Fishing Kolkhoz imeni S.M. Kirov.

The delegation from the SED departed from Tallinn on 21 October 1981.

KIRILENKO, KAPITONOV MEET WITH CPCZ DELEGATION

LD092204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1639 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov (TASS) -- Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee. Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], led by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which arrived in Moscow today by invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation, in which Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part, the sides briefed one another on a broad range of issues regarding the activities of party and state organs, social organizations and working peoples' collectives in connection with realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress in the field of economic and social policy.

An exchange of opinions took place on topical issues of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and CSSR, and socialist economic integration within the CEMA.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN PUBLIC SERVICES MINISTER

PM061507 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Talk at the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 24 October, Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received a delegation from Bulgaria which is visiting Uzbekistan and is headed by Internal Trade and Public Services Minister Georgi Karamev.

During the talks which took place, Sh. R. Rashidov described to the Bulgarian guests how Uzbekistan's working people are implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Note was made of the republic's successes in economic and social development, the priority tasks now being resolved by urban and rural workers and the Uzbek arable farmers' struggle to fulfill the pledges of the 5-year plan's first year for the production and procurement of cotton -- the republic's main wealth. Cordial mention was made during the talk of the good traditions of friendship which have emerged between the Uzbek and Bulgarian working people and the further development of their cooperation and of socialist competition.

Participating in the talk were S.D. Aleshin, USSR deputy minister of trade; M.Kh. Khasanov, Uzbek minister of trade; and Kh. R. Rakhimov, chief of an Uzbek CP Central Committee section.

PRAVDA COMMEMORATES ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM091209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 5

[N. Yurchenko article: "40 Years of the Albanian Workers Party"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Albania, now the Albanian Workers Party, falls on 8 November. Its creation was the law-governed result of the Albanian working people's prolonged, persistent struggle for national and social liberation.

The Great October Socialist Revolution exerted an enormous influence on the development of the workers and revolutionary-democratic movement in Albania. The repeal by Soviet Russia's worker-peasant government of the secret imperialist treaties signed by the autocracy, including the secret 1915 treaty of London on Albania's partition, imparted a powerful impetus to the Albanian people's struggle to preserve the country's independence and territorial integrity. The June 1924 revolution, was of an antifeudal and anti-imperialist nature, a component part of the overall revolutionary upsurge in the world after the October victory. After its suppression, power in Albania was seized by the reactionary Zog regime, which through terror and violence tried to impede the development of the revolutionary movement in the country. But no police repressions could undermine the courage of the Albanian patriots or break their will for struggle.

In 1929 a communist group emerged in Korce which became the Albanian working class' first political organization. As it gained experience of practical revolutionary work it increasingly strengthened its ties with the workers and artisans, began to translate Marxist literature into Albanian and extended its activity to other cities, particularly workers centers. In 1934-1935 communist organizations emerged in Tirana, Shkoder, Fier, Vlore, Elbasan and Gjirokastra.

After fascist Italy's occupation of Albania in 1939 the communists actively joined the struggle against the foreign invaders and local reaction. They organized demonstrations and numerous acts of sabotage, carried out daring acts of subversion, headed resistance detachments, disseminated proclamations and appeals and popularized the USSR's leading role in the liberation struggle against fascism.

The threat looming over the country urgently demanded the creation of a political party capable of becoming a nationwide force marching in the vanguard of the people's liberation movement. In November 1941 representatives of the communist groups met illegally in Tirana for a conference at which it was decided to form the Communist Party of Albania. Launching widespread political work among the masses, the Communist Party united all antifascist forces in the national liberation front and led them into the struggle for the country's liberation, the destruction of the old state machine and the establishment of people's power.

The victory of the people's democratic revolution won in 1944 under the conditions of the Soviet Army's victorious advance in the Balkans opened up for the Albanian people the path to the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations and the building of socialism. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in a historically brief period people's Albania overcame the economic and cultural backwardness inherited from the past, became an agrarian-industrial state and achieved a considerable improvement in the working people's material well-being.

The successes achieved by the Albanian people with the all-around support and selfless aid of the socialist community countries enabled the Fourth AWP Congress (February 1961) to conclude that the building of the economic foundations of socialism in Albania had been completed.

As is well known, the Soviet Union consistently advocates the normalization of Soviet-Albanian relations, which were broken off in the early sixties. The principled line of our party and the Soviet Government toward the normalization of relations with the AWP and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was set forth at the 23d and 24th CPSU Congresses and in the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) plenum. This line remains unaltered to this day. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the restoration of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania would accord with the long-term interests of the Soviet and Albanian peoples and the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

Soviet people, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, congratulate the Albanian working people on the 40th anniversary of the AWP's foundation and wish them successes in socialist building.

SERBIAN DELEGATION TOURS SOVIET DAGESTAN

PM091351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (SFRY) Assembly headed by Assembly Chairman D. Ckrebic has been familiarizing itself with Dagestan's life and economy. On 30 October the delegation met with M.S. Umakhanov, first secretary of Dagestanskiy Obkom, in Makhachkala. A meeting also took place with A.D. Umalatov, chairman of the Dagestanskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The visitors toured the Chirkeyskaia GES and visited one of the autonomous republic's sovkhozes.

BRIEFS

LODZ, TBILISI UNIVERSITIES' AGREEMENT -- A new agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation between Lodz and Tbilisi universities has been signed in Georgia's capital. It provides for the development of contacts in the fields of applied mathematics, chemistry, physics, cybernetics, meteorology, geomorphology, economics and other sciences. A good tradition has been established between the Lodz and Tbilisi universities in exchanges of professors and lecturers for teaching and research, as well as exchanges of students for training in various disciplines. [Text] [Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81 LD]

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PLAN INTERESTS NORDIC STATES

LD091242 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in an interview for the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL has again touched on the question of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. As is well known, the issue continues to interest the Nordic public. The question was recently discussed in the Folketing in Denmark, and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen then reaffirmed the known stance of the Danish government on the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Our commentator Vladimir Petrov writes:

When we speak about a Nordic nuclear-free zone, we mean Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Iceland. These countries point out that they have already chosen their way to national security. Finland has achieved this by signing a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union and by pursuing an active policy of peace. Sweden has remained neutral for well over 150 years. Norway, Denmark and Iceland and NATO members.

But the arms race -- particularly in the sector of nuclear weapon, which continues as a result of the U.S. policy -- and the increasing tension in Europe have again made the question of national security of topical interest to the Nordic countries. The greatest interest is naturally aroused by the question of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. This issue is accompanied by the thought that such a war could lead to the annihilation of all European peoples. This is why the idea of nuclear-free northern Europe has emerged.

As is well known, the idea was first proposed by President Urho Kekkonen, and it is supported by both politicians and people in Europe. Such a zone would become an important security factor in northern Europe. It would mean also further progress in the whole of Europe. Discussions with a number of countries have shown that there is no essential opposition against it. In Finland, Urho Kekkonen's proposal has become an integral part of the country's foreign policy. And Finland's authority on the world stage as a state pursuing an active policy of peace has increased. Nor does Sweden's foreign political situation present any notable obstacles to the country's participation in regional measures in order to prevent the deployment of nuclear weapons in northern Europe. The fact that a Nordic nuclear-free zone receives wide support even in Norway and Denmark is reflected in the program of the Norwegian Labor party, which was in power at the time. The development has subsequently shown that interest in the zone is permanent in these countries.

In Norway and Denmark, however, certain circles present many general reservations and preliminary conditions and come forward with questions that have little to do with the way of implementing the proposal of Finland's president.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said when dealing with the issue in the Folketing that the Danish Government considers it necessary that the Soviet Union should specify the proposals recently submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. The Soviet Union has always understood the interest of the Nordic countries in a Nordic nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed readiness to guarantee, by means of multilateral or bilateral agreements with the countries concerned, that it will not use nuclear weapons against the Nordic countries. Leonid Brezhnev noted in his answers to the questions put by the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL that the Soviet Union is not making its commitment conditional on the positive attitude of other nuclear powers toward the zone thought, naturally, the participants in the zone would enjoy greater security if the guarantees of the respect of the nonnuclear states were given also by NATO nuclear powers.

It is natural that the Soviet Union's readiness to discuss in the context of the creation of the Nordic nuclear-free zone the implementation of some measures on Soviet territory has aroused the interest of the Nordic countries. It is noted there that the details concerning the zone should be discussed with the states concerned. In Scandinavia the wish has been expressed that the problem surrounding the nuclear-free zone should be resolved within the framework of measures aiming at all-European security. The stand of the Soviet Union on this question is clear. The Soviet Union holds the view that stockpiles of nuclear weapons in Europe ought to be reduced and not increased, and the Soviet Union will, according to Leonid Brezhnev, contribute in every way to all practical measures that aim at the establishment of a nuclear-free zone anywhere in Europe.

It is generally noted throughout northern Europe that the Soviet proposals in this context are of great interest as regards the implementation of President Urho Kekkonen's initiative. As far as practical work to achieve this is concerned, everything depends on those who take a direct interest in the success of the issue.

LAMBSDORFF STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD091842 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Nov, TASS -- "We attach quite an important significance to the forthcoming visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, to Bonn, considering above all the importance of the political talks at the summit level between the FRG and the USSR. It goes without saying that adequate attention will also be given to questions of a further development of bilateral economic cooperation," said the FRG minister of economy, Otto Lambsdorf, during a meeting held here today with foreign newsmen.

He stressed the long-term and promising nature of the economic and scientific and technological ties between the two countries.

Questioned about Washington's attempts to disrupt or at least slow down the economic cooperation of the USSR with the FRG and the other West-European countries which are expressed above all in attacks on the "natural gas-pipes" deal, Otto Lambsdorf said that the FRG was not going to change its position on this score.

The economy minister stressed that the economic relations of the USSR and the FRG contributed to normalising their political relations and made a substantial contribution to detente. This was noted by us during the recent tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on the Economic and the Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Moscow and Novosibirsk, Otto Lambsdorf said.

Answering a question about his attitude to the statements heard from the United States regarding the possibility of a "first nuclear strike," "a limited atomic war in Europe," etc, the West German minister expressed the hope that an end will be put to such utterances as a result of the successful progress of the Soviet-American talks on disarmament at Geneva.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: CIA ACTIVE IN ITALY

PM091047 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 31 October carries on page 3 a 1,700-word Mikhail Ozerov article entitled "Missiles or Olives? How Washington Is 'Friends' with Italy" assessing current U.S. military relations with Italy. The article contains the following paragraph on the CIA's alleged role in Italy: "When talking about U.S. military activities in Italy the CIA must be mentioned. The CIA has more undercover agents operating there than anywhere else in Europe. Indeed, there are U.S. intelligence agents all over the Apennines; they have infiltrated the state apparatus and are behind numerous terrorist acts...."

FRANCO-SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONVENES

PM091255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The avenues for the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-French economic and scientific-technical cooperation were examined by the routine 15th General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, held in Moscow on 27 October.

A representative delegation of French business circles composed of over 150 company, bank, enterprise and organization leaders took part in the assembly's work. On the Soviet side, representatives of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations belonging to the chamber took part in the session.

The assembly participants were greeted by Ye. P. Pitovranov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, and H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR. N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and R. Mungesser, president of the chamber and head of the French delegation, gave a report on the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries and a report on the activity of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in 1980.

Both sides positively assessed the development of the comprehensive business partnership between the USSR and France. Last year alone trade turnover increased by 43 percent. Cooperation in the spheres of science, technology and culture embraces over 300 topics and avenues.

The assembly participants noted the active role of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in promoting the expansion and deepening of important spheres of cooperation such as the exchange of information and delegations, the output of periodical publications for business circles, the holding of seminars, symposiums and technical conferences, mutual participation in international exhibitions and fairs and the establishment of business contacts between firms and organizations.

There was an election for new chamber leading organs. R. Mungesser was reelected president.

KEKKONEN THANKS BREZHNEV FOR RETIREMENT MESSAGE

LD062122 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- Urho Kekkonen cordially thanked Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for his message in connection with Kekkonen's decision to discontinue serving as president of the Finnish Republic for reasons of health.

"I remember numerous meetings and talks with you which were characterized by profound mutual trust and during which I habitually appreciated your adherence to the cause of peace and to the policy of goodneighbourliness," Urho Kekkonen's reply telegram says.

"I am profoundly satisfied by the fact that I had a possibility to personally participate in laying the cornerstone of relations between our countries, namely in concluding the Finnish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948," Urho Kekkonen writes. "Friendship and cooperation meeting the vital interests of both sides have been built on the firm foundation of this treaty by the joint efforts of the leaders and peoples of our countries. They are immune to the changeable winds of international politics. I share the confidence expressed by you that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union will continue to develop on the basis of this friendship and cooperation for the good of both peoples."

ISRAELI FIGHTER PLANES VIOLATE SAUDI AIRSPACE

LD100728 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Nov, TASS -- Several fighter planes of the Israeli Air Force yesterday violated Saudi Arabia's air space over the northern and western areas of the country, points out a statement by the Saudi news agency. Saudi fighters, the statement says, forced the Israeli aircraft to take to flight.

'Restrained' U.S. Reaction

LD100845 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 10 Nov, TASS -- Washington officials reaction to Israel's new piratic act -- violation by Israeli combat aircraft of Saudi Arabia's air space -- was very restrained.

Larry Speaks, deputy press secretary of the U.S. President, briefed correspondents Monday evening that President Ronald Reagan was informed about the raid in the morning at about nine o'clock Washington time. However, not a single word was uttered about the raid either at a White House press conference or at the State Department. According to local observers, the American authorities believed that the Saudi Government, as it already happened in the past in such cases, would keep silent and would not report about the Israeli provocation.

However, when Saudi Arabia reported about the violation of its air space, the Reagan administration, as usually in similar cases, did not condemn the Israeli piratic act. The State Department has published a brief statement expressing the "hope" that both sides will refrain from any actions aimed at heightening tension in that region.

It is noted here that four AWACS surveillance planes, manned by American crews, are now in Saudi Arabia. However, if one believes the Pentagon, none of the planes was able to detect the Israeli air raid since they were far from Israeli borders, in the region of the Persian Gulf shore.

This means that the task of the American electronic spy planes is not to protect Saudi Arabia as Washington officials like to assert, but that they are engaged in some suspicious activity which was nothing to do with Saudi Arabia's interests.

U.S. MOTIVES FOR BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS ASSESSED

'Invasion Operations'

LD091828 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] American military units are beginning to arrive in Egypt for the Bright Star military exercises due to begin this week. Commentary is by our observer, Leonid Rassadin, and this is what he writes:

These military exercises will be the biggest ever staged by the United States in the Middle East. This time not only land, air and naval forces will participate; for the first time the Pentagon intends to employ strategic aircraft. The war games will feature B-52 bombers which are to drop their deadly cargoes near Egypt's borders with Libya. Also planned is the dropping of troops airlifted from Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

A year ago the United States staged military exercises in Egypt under the same code name, Bright Star. But the war games now are to cover not only Egypt, but also Oman, Sudan and Somalia. American Marines will be landed on the coast of Oman.

In the Sudan, U.S. task forces specializing in subversive sabotage operations are to take part. And in Somalia the men from the Pentagon will focus on using the base in the port of Berbera near the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

On the one hand, the Bright Star exercises are pursuing a clearly provocative purpose, that of intimidating Libya, a country which refuses categorically to bow to the United States military and political diktat. On the other hand, these war games are to become a kind of test of the ability of the American Rapid Deployment Force to conduct real military operations in the area. The commander of these forces, General Robert Kingston, said just a few days ago that if the need arises he will be able to muster more than a million troops. And this is the general who is to direct on site the current U.S. military exercises in the Middle East.

The men in Washington make no secret of the fact that the Rapid Deployment Force is intended, first and foremost, at conducting invasion operations aimed at seizing oil resources in the Persian Gulf area.

The Bright Star war games show that official Washington is banking on a military solution of the Middle East problems. Thus, the United States wants to make the situation in the area still hotter, and this can only lead to a new explosion.

'Unconcealed Blackmail'

LD091550 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 9 Nov, TASS -- According to a UPI report from Cairo, elements of U.S. air and ground forces are being lifted to Egypt where they will take part in major military exercises "Bright Star". Spokesman for the Pentagon announced that about 4,000 U.S. troops and the same number of Egyptian servicemen will take part in the exercises in Egypt which have virtually begun, although their official opening has been postponed till November 14. At the same time similar exercises are to be held in Sudan, Somalia and Oman in the framework of the "Bright Star" exercises. Armed forces of those countries are to take part in them alongside U.S. troops.

The bulk of U.S. troops chosen for the Pentagon's muscle flexing in the Middle East comes from the Rapid Deployment Force assembled for the preparation and implementation of U.S. interventionist plans directed against the national liberation movements of the region. The commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, Gen R. Kingston, said frankly in an interview with the Italian newspaper JORNALE NUOVO that the exercises were a dress rehearsal of operation on a global scale. The general boasted that his troops were ready to fight and that their readiness introduced a new element into the situation in the Middle East and North Africa.

This new element of U.S. imperialist policies in that oil-rich region is an open secret. It boils down to unconcealed blackmail, armed provocations against Libya, Iran and other countries of the region pursuing independent policies which do not accord with Washington's interests.

The Washington administration, which has armed Israel to the teeth, is now pressing forward with its plans for turning Egypt into its second largest base in the Middle East. One of the aims of the "Bright Star" exercises is to build up U.S. military presence in that country.

Judging by everything there are plans to stage open provocations during those super-exercises. This is evidenced by the fact that, according to press reports, U.S. B-52 bombers will carry out practice bombardment of the areas of Egyptian territory which are in direct proximity to the Libyan border.

Virtually on the eve of the exercises the newspaper Washington POST, quoting official sources, reported that the Reagan administration had secretly assured Cairo of its readiness to support it militarily in case of an attack on Libya. It is clear from the article published in Washington POST that such assurances can be regarded as a direct encouragement of an invasion of Libya.

It is not accidental that Egypt has been chosen as an instrument of these provocations. After the fall of the shah's regime, the U.S. administration has assigned to Egypt the role of U.S. gendarme in the Middle East so as to enable U.S. oil and other multinational corporations to continue the plunder of the natural resources of the countries situated in that region.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS KING HUSAYN

PM091445 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 9

[Igor Belyayev undated interview in Amman with King Husayn of Jordan: "King Husayn: 'The Tragedy Began at Camp David, not in Cairo'" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's introduction]

[Text] Igor Belyayev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent in the Near Eastern countries, met with King Husayn of Jordan in Amman and asked him a few questions relating to the present political situation in the region.

Question: Your Majesty, what is most characteristic of the present situation in the Near East?

Answer: People here have been speaking of a tragedy lately. In particular, they point to the events in Egypt. I am convinced that the tragedy did not begin 6 October this year (when President as-Sadat was killed in Cairo -- I.B.). The real tragedy was played out in the Near East long before that event. It began when Israel succeeded in isolating Egypt to some extent from the Arab family.

You are well aware that we took part in the 1967 June war. As a result of that war we lost the West Bank of the Jordan and East (Arab) Jerusalem. At the time we were operating within the framework of the joint defense agreements concluded by the members of the Arab League. Other Arab states acted with us in responding to Israel's aggression. As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem came as a surprise to us. Probably no other recent events astonished us in Jordan as greatly as that visit. We felt acutely hurt. Primarily because Egypt, being at the center of the Arab world, is of special significance to the Arabs. But we were able to contain our feelings when As-Sadat spoke in occupied Jerusalem. He spoke of advocating the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories seized by Israel in June 1967, East Jerusalem included; the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state; and a just solution of the region's other problems. However, at Camp David that same As-Sadat capitulated and, by accepting all the Begin-Carter demands, essentially repudiated his own remarks from the Knesset rostrum. So I think the recent event (the murder of As-Sadat -- I.B.) was the result of this policy.

Question: Is it possible to speak today of the end of the "As-Sadat era" or of the end of the "Camp David era"?

Answer: I have long declared that Camp David is dead. I am convinced that the settlement of Egyptian-Israeli problems does not solve the Near East problems. These remain. They are making themselves felt. I refer to the problem of Arab Palestine and all the occupied Arab territories, to the problem of East Jerusalem.

Question: Your Majesty, how do you see a settlement of the Near East problem? What do you think is the way to achieve a really just, durable and firm peace in the region?

Answer: I am convinced that there is only one road to a settlement. Everyone who is really interested in a settlement must speak of an all-embracing settlement, of a just settlement. That is the only kind of settlement the present generation can accept. We Arabs are fighting for such a settlement. It must provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories seized in 1967 and for the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their native land [na svoey rodnoy zemle]. This land must also include East (Arab) Jerusalem. In following this road the requisite measures to ensure the security of all countries of the region can and must be taken. Unless all these conditions are fulfilled, true peace in the Near East is impossible. Nor should it be forgotten that world peace and security depend on the achievement of peace in our region.

Question: It is well known that the relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union are developing extremely favorably. They are an example of good and fine relations between two independent states. Can Jordanian-Soviet relations be said to contribute to the quest for the most effective way to achieve an all-embracing settlement in the region?

Answer: Yes, Jordanian-Soviet relations are developing in a favorable direction. They rest on a firm foundation. Jordanian-Soviet cooperation has good prospects, especially in the spheres where the foundations have been laid for effective cooperation. I want to emphasize that Jordanian-Soviet relations are honest, open relations. Very recent experience shows that they are really contributing to achieving an all-embracing settlement in the region. Our countries have been in constant contact over everything connected with seeking the most effective way of achieving such a settlement. I intend to maintain contact with the Soviet leaders in the future. As far as I personally am concerned, I am happy that the relations between our countries have shaped up this way. I want to emphasize again that Jordanian-Soviet relations are honest. They do not depend on a short-term situation, nor are they bound by conditions. I am convinced that Jordanian-Soviet relations will continue to develop favorably.

NOVOYE VREMYA ANALYZES U.S.-SAUDI AWACS DEAL

PM091345 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 6 Nov 81 pp 14-15

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov article: "Behind the Deal"]

[Text] New York — This time the legislative process came into the category which is known, in the local political jargon, as "arm-twisting." Seeking to enlist a majority in the vote on the bill on the sale of the AWACS airborne intelligence system and other military hardware to Saudi Arabia, the White House really laid siege to the Senate and to each individual senator, since by that time the House of Representatives and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had already voted against it.

Everyone was mobilized: Cabinet members, high-ranking White House employees, leaders of Congress and interested corporations. The President himself repeatedly left the sessions room in Cancun (Mexico), where he was taking part in the so-called "North-South" conference, to talk to this or that legislator on the telephone. On his return to Washington he plunged wholeheartedly into the struggle behind the scenes.

This struggle has no rules — only interests. Senator Pressler stated publicly that he would vote "against." A telephone call from the President ensued. "I know about your concerns," he said. "You have spoken to me about them twice, and we will try to meet you halfway." The next day the President signed a bill on tourism originated by Pressler. After that, the senator had no compunction about changing his mind.

A promise was made to Charles Grassley to speed up the appointment of a candidate put forward by him for the post of prosecutor, and Dennis Deconcini and John Danforth were promised assistance in the forthcoming elections. After a personal conversation with the President, Senators Simpson and Hatch emerged from the Oval Office with a "different opinion" — completely the opposite opinion. In the conditions of the all-round reduction of government appropriations, threats of a financial nature had a particularly strong effect. "If there is something you very much need for your state," Senator Bumpers explains, "nobody will say anything to you, but you feel the pressure."

The potential of the monopolies and their whole army of hired lobbyists, who know everyone and everything in the corridors of power, is well known. Here such giants as Boeing, Lockheed, Westinghouse, U.S. Steel, General Electric, Union Oil, United Technology and Bechtel Corporation were involved. And that is not all. "By a coincidence," which often proves to be the rule, the two chief pushers of the deal — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig — held, in the recent past, the respective posts of vice president and president of Bechtel and United. This, naturally, promoted "mutual understanding" and "unity of actions." As Senator Packwood put it: "It was a fight between battleships and destroyers."

As a result, the matter was decided: The Senate adopted the government bill by a majority of 52 to 48. However, the narrowness of this majority and the bitterness of the struggle, which literally paralyzed all other government activity, indicate that the gamble on military force as the main foreign policy means it is beginning to meet with opposition. How profound this process is, time will tell. But in the meantime Washington is taking a new step in the highly dangerous game in the Near East.

The Senate vote cleared the way for a new military deal with Saudi Arabia. It is valued at \$8.5 billion — an all-but-unequalled record; in addition to the AWACS planes it is planned to supply 6 refuelling planes, 1,117 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles for 62 F-15 fighters sold to Riyadh under a 1978 agreement, and 22 ground-based radar stations. The F-15's are being equipped with additional fuel tanks, which will increase their range.

The sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia is nothing new in itself. Suffice it to say that today the volume of U.S. military deals with the kingdom exceeds \$34 billion, on which deliveries worth \$13 billion have already been carried out (for comparison, up to the time of the overthrow of the shah, U.S. deliveries to Iran totaled \$10.5 billion). However, the lion's share of these resources has hitherto gone on the construction of military camps, bases and roads — that is, on the needs of the military infrastructure — "on the tail, not the teeth," as people in the Pentagon say in such a case.

The 1978 deal and the present one change the whole picture. And not only because the new weapons consignment can do nothing to help lessen tension in that explosive region. The main danger lies in the long-term calculations which Washington links with its "cooperation" with the Near Eastern state.

AWACS planes are used not only to collect military and reconnaissance information but as command posts for the control of combat operations. Washington POST observer Murray Marder writes: "Sending in AWACS planes to demonstrate the American presence in a turbulent region is quicker and simpler than sending in warships or Marine subunits."

The U.S. Air Force currently has 24 AWACS planes. Of these, 10 are abroad — 2 each in Spain and Okinawa, 4 in Saudi Arabia, and another 2 were hastily sent to Egypt after the killing of As-Sadat, which, according to A. Haig, made it possible to demonstrate "our ability to ensure that region's security." Evidently because of its liking for "demonstrations" of this kind on other people's territories, Air Force Command wanted to increase the number to 34, but the President proposed to revise that figure upward.

American observers write frankly that the use of AWACS planes in modern-day tactics is the first step toward intervention. Washington makes no secret of the fact that it is prepared to keep the four planes now in Saudi Arabia there indefinitely. If so, what is the point of the present deal? The Pentagon is confident that the complexity of the technology with which the AWACS planes are stuffed full gives rise to hopes that the assistance of American "experts" will prove necessary for many years. "Thus under the Saudis' very nose, the weekly NEW REPUBLIC writes, "we will secure an American presence, which the Saudis have repeatedly said they will not tolerate." And this "presence" goes far beyond technical services. As the Senate Foreign Relations Committee noted in a recent report, "many people at the Defense Department are convinced that the continuation of such cooperation will open up opportunities for the United States to use bases or at least for the joint utilization of equipment in the event of a crisis." "From the desert kingdom," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR explained the day after the Senate vote, "the American planes will be able to make raids on the territory of Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union." Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, tried to examine this question in connection with general U.S. policy in the Near East. The conclusions he reached are worthy of attention. "We are being called upon to take an important foreign policy decision in the absence of a clearly defined policy on the part of the administration in the Near East.... Without taking into account the explosive Arab-Israeli problems, the administration hopes somehow to bring the opposing forces in that region into some kind of strategic alliance to oppose the Soviet Union and its allies.... Yet not one event in the Near East this year has been associated with direct Soviet actions, just as there is no evidence of indirect Soviet participation. Nonetheless, the administration seeks to establish a tacit regional consensus on rebuffing the Soviet threat among the actors in the region, whose attention is focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia should be seen in this context.... Until the Arab-Israeli conflict recedes into the background, this deal will make no sense. Instead of helping to strengthen stability in the region, it will, I fear, only raise the threshold of tension. We are rapidly approaching the time when we will start handing potentially opposing forces grenades with the pin already pulled, and that worries me...." Byrd's words, whether intended or not, sum up the policy embodied in Camp David. Instead of the promised peace, it led to the creation of de facto military alliances and a sharp increase in supplies of American weapons. However, the question arises: Why did Israel object so loudly to the deal with Saudi Arabia, mobilizing all its lobby in the American Congress? Many people are now concluding that this was a well performed show. First, it was intended to demonstrate Israel's degree of influence on American policy. And second, it created the opportunity for Begin's government to demand more and more new arms from the United States by way of compensation. A promise has now been made to satisfy these solicitations on Tel Aviv's part.

Israel has always been America's henchman in the Near East. Now it is still assigned the role of advanced American base and participant in military adventures. During the recent talks in Washington Israel proposed the deployment on its territory of American artillery, tanks, 150 F-15, F-16 and F-4 planes, and also ammunition -- for use in an "emergency." Israel is prepared to provide air cover for U.S. transport aircraft in the event of troops being shipped to the Near East and to make two air bases in the Negev desert available to the Pentagon.

The obvious consequence of the strengthening "military partnership" is the growth of Israel's aggressiveness. Evidence of this is provided by the bombing of the nuclear reactor in the suburbs of Baghdad and the air raids on Beirut. Washington greeted these crimes with barely a shadow of condemnation. Characteristically, during M. Begin's recent visit to the United States the question of the raids by Israel aircraft was, in his own words, not even raised. In this connection it is apposite to recall that R. Reagan was the first American president to state that he does not regard the Israeli settlements in occupied territory as illegal. He has described Israel as an "ally" despite the lack of a formal treaty.

The changes taking place in mutual relations between the two states under the new U.S. administration were formulated relatively clearly by Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir: "In the past we have cooperated in the sphere of specific problems, such as Israel's defense. Now the cooperation makes provision for the defense of the Near East against Soviet penetration." If, in each case, the word "defense" is replaced with "aggressive potential," which is what was meant, and if it is taken into account that what reaction means by "Soviet penetration" is always liberation movements, Shamir's remark comes very close to reality.

The Camp David deal made it possible to turn Egypt too into a U.S. strong point. As-Sadat's meeting with Reagan in August led to agreement on the use of Egyptian territory by American Armed Forces, including the 'Rapid Deployment Forces.' "The United States," As-Sadat stated, "will be given every opportunity to reach any country -- from Egypt to Indonesia."

What Camp David could not do was to find another Arab country prepared to follow Egypt's example. A. Haig's Near East tour in early April pursued precisely this goal, this time in the guise of "strategic consensus." The tour yielded no practical results, and the \$8.5 billion deal with Saudi Arabia, which was announced back in March, began to be regarded as practical means of securing what was wanted in a roundabout way. This is why James Buckley, under secretary of state, described this deal as the "cornerstone" of the President's policy of "strengthening strategic positions in the Near East."

A real panic was caused in Washington by the killing of As-Sadat, which brought to mind the specter of Iran. A Saudi diplomat formulated another reason for alarm: "First the shah, then As-Sadat -- it is fatal to be America's friend." Casting aside all reservation, Washington responded to events in Egypt with the threat to use force. And not only in Egypt. The President's statement to the effect that "we will not permit" Saudi Arabia to "become an Iran" amounts to the appropriation by the Americans of the "right" to interfere in the kingdom's internal affairs to suppress actions of a social nature. It is not hard to perceive the rapid evolution of Washington's political policy. It is well known that the "Carter doctrine" declared the right to intervene in the event of an "external threat" to American interests. The newly hatched "Reagan doctrine" adds to this the internal threat. It is hard to imagine a more flagrant attempt at diktat and at disregarding the peoples' right to control their own destiny. However, this is what the Reagan administration's Near East policy amounts to. The "battle in Congress" which has just ended marks a new step in its practical implementation.

NUMAYRI DISSOLVES GOVERNMENT, UNREST NOTED

LD100640 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov, TASS -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has announced the dissolution of the country's government, the FRANCE PRESSE news agency reported. Speaking at a public meeting yesterday, he suggested that the ministers continue to perform their functions until a new cabinet is formed.

Political observers associate this decision by the head of the Sudanese state with growing internal tension and an increase in opposition to the ruling regime. Discontent inside Sudan over the domestic and foreign policy of the authorities which count on alliance with the forces of imperialism and reactionary states in the Middle East, which basically contradicts the interests of the people of the region, is known to have considerably gained in scope lately.

AUCCTU, LIBYAN TRADE UNIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PMO91209 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 3

["Joint Communique of the AUCCTU and the General Congress of Trade Union Professional Congresses of Producers of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah"]

[Text] A delegation of the General Congress of Trade Union Professional Congresses of Producers [vseobshchiy kongress profsoyuznykh professionalnykh kongressov proizvoditeley] of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah headed by Bashir Huwaydi, general secretary of the general congress, was in the Soviet Union 26 through 30 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation included Salim Jallud, the trade union center's secretary for foreign relations, and delegation member Mustafa Qayim. In the course of the visit the delegation had meetings with a Soviet trade unions delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, to discuss bilateral relations on all aspects of trade union activity and also international problems of mutual interest to the two friendly countries' working people.

The General Congress of Libyan Trade Unions delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet working people's great achievements and with the structure of the trade unions and their tasks in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. It also familiarized itself with the growing role of the USSR's trade unions in all spheres of society's life and with the broad rights for working people guaranteed by the new Soviet Constitution. The Libyan delegation placed a high value on the Soviet working people's tremendous achievements.

The Libyan delegation reported in detail on the changes which have taken place in the life of the Jamahiriya's workers in general and in the sphere of trade union activity in particular, and on the Libyan workers' great achievements since the start of the producers' revolution. As a consequence there have also been substantial changes in the trade union structure in accordance with the new concept of people's power. Here the place of the former trade union organizations has been taken by trade union professional congresses of producers, which embody the working people's power and have powers to take decisions. The AUCCTU delegation gave a high assessment of the achievements of the 1 September revolution in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres, leading to the formation of direct people's democracy and the Libyan peoples' acquisition of power, resources and weapons to defend the gains of the revolution.

The two sides gave a high assessment of the fruitful results of talks held in Moscow 27-28 April this year between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution.

Voicing serious concern in connection with the intensification of tension in the world as a result of imperialism's aggressive policy and in particular the U.S. administration's actions and the nuclear missile arms escalation it has launched, especially in Europe, the two sides expressed resolute support for the peoples' struggle for peace.

The two delegations condemned the continuing escalation of American provocations in the Mediterranean, manifested in the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers off Libya's shores and the terrorist attack on Libyan planes in the airspace above the Gulf of Sidra. They condemned the concentration of Egyptian and Sudanese troops on the borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah at the direct instigation of the United States, which constitutes a threat to Libya's progressive course and to peace in the region.

The two sides condemn the American military presence in the Arab region and in particular the creation of military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia and the new deliveries of modern armaments to Egypt and Sudan, including AWACS planes, and also the concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea region.

During the discussion of the Near East situation, both sides again reaffirmed their condemnation of the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, which are tremendously detrimental to the Palestinian people's just struggle and run counter to the Arab peoples' vital interests, are aimed at splitting their ranks and promote the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the region.

The two sides stated that a just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem, including the Palestinian problem, can only be implemented on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including their right to return home, to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state.

The Soviet delegation places a high value on the positive role of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and its positions, which are directed against the plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and toward thwarting the capitulationist Camp David course. The sides regard the trilateral agreement on friendship and cooperation between Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and socialist Ethiopia as a factor strengthening militant ties among those countries' peoples in opposition to imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. They came out in favor of the need for a speedy end to hostilities between Iraq and Iran on the basis of a peaceful settlement of the conflict between them.

The two sides declared their support for the DRA in its struggle to defend its independence and sovereignty.

Examining the situation in southern Africa, the two delegations resolutely condemned the provocations and constant acts of armed aggression perpetrated by the South African racist regime with the support of international monopolies and Western ruling circles against Angola, Mozambique and the other "frontline" states. They expressed support for the just struggle being waged by the peoples and national liberation movements in that part of the world to strengthen their national independence, end the illegal occupation of Namibia and eradicate the racist apartheid regime in southern Africa.

The two delegations also reaffirmed their firm solidarity with all peoples fighting against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism and reaction.

The sides confirmed their readiness to promote the successful holding of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions, scheduled for the Cuban capital, Havana, in February 1982.

The delegations signed a protocol on friendship and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the General Congress of Libyan Trade Unions, expressing their satisfaction with the course of the development of friendly Soviet-Libyan trade union ties and the prospects for their further consolidation.

During its stay in Moscow, the delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and visited the tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Wall.

The General Congress of Libyan Trade Unions delegation expressed its gratitude to the AUCCTU and Soviet working people for the warm, friendly reception accorded to it and for the invitation to take part in the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

III. 10 Nov 81

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The General Congress of Libyan Trade Unions delegation invited AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev to pay an official visit to Libya. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

[Signed] On behalf of the AUCCTU: A.I. Shibayev, chairman
On behalf of the General Congress of Libyan Trade Unions: Bashir Huwaydi, general secretary
Moscow, 30 October 1981

BREZHNEV CABLES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

PM091317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA] and general secretary of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party

Personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people I cordially congratulate you, Comrade President, and the leadership and people of friendly Algeria on the 27th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

On 1 November 1954 the Algerian people began the heroic armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the achievement of national independence and freedom, and won a historic victory. That victory laid the foundation for Algeria's development along a path of socialist orientation, on which the Algerian people have implemented important progressive socioeconomic and political transformations.

The Soviet Union values highly the DPRA's vigorous foreign policy activity in opposing the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction and its important contribution to the peoples' struggle against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and capitulationism and for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union and Algeria and our two countries' peoples are linked by relations of traditional friendship and cooperation. I am convinced that the comprehensive mutually advantageous ties that exist between the USSR and the DPRA, that received a new boost during your recent visit to the USSR, will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the Soviet and Algerian peoples and in the interests of world peace and security.

I wish you personally, Comrade President, good health and happiness, and the friendly people of the DPRA well-being and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM091237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party, a delegation of Yemen Socialist Party workers was in the Soviet Union from 18 through 29 October. During their stay in the USSR the delegation members as well as visiting Moscow, took a trip to Uzbekistan and familiarized themselves with CPSU experience in the sphere of party building and with the Soviet people's life.

FORTHCOMING RDF EXERCISES IN SOMALIA REPORTED

LD080530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, in mid-November the U.S. Armed Forces' Rapid Deployment Force will stage 2 weeks of military maneuvers in Somalia. The main venue will be the port of Berbera and other military installations in Somali territory which the Mogadishu authorities have put at the complete disposal of the Pentagon within the framework of a military agreement between the United States and Somalia. The agency points out in a commentary that the Berbera base is attractive to the Pentagon because of its proximity to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE ON S. AFRICAN ATTACKS CITED

LD081634 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 8 Nov, TASS -- The racist-ruled Republic of South Africa does not cease armed attacks on the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), says a statement issued here today by the PRA Ministry of Defence. Thus, the statement points out, on November 5 six aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed and rocketed a district of the city of Cahama. There was loss of life, and a considerable material damage was inflicted upon the Angolan side.

On November 6, the statement says, two South African aircraft of Mirage type intruded into the PRA's airspace more than 200 kilometres deep, attacked and shot down an Angolan plane, wounding its pilot.

Aggressive actions against Angola, the PRA's Defence Ministry emphasizes, are being carried out by the Pretoria regime with the direct and open support of international imperialism, first of all of the U.S. administration. The People's Republic of Angola, the statement says, again draws the attention of the world public to the dangerous scope which South Africa's aggression against the sovereign Angolan state is assuming, and demands an end to the outrages of the racist military.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PH091349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] TASS -- Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, on 30 October visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops where he familiarized himself with the organization of the training process and with the training-materials base. Explanations were provided by Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, head of the academy.

The quest from the People's Republic of Mozambique was accompanied during his visit to the academy by Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's External Relations Directorate.

Airport Departure

PH101249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee's Standing Political Committee and Mozambique minister of national defense, who has been in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left the Soviet Union on 3 November.

He was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and also by Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik and other officials.

Among the party was I. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR.

TASS Interview

LD101200 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 10 Nov, TASS -- Meetings and talks between Soviet and Mozambique leaders promote the strengthening of the friendship, mutual understanding and militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, A. Chipande, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said in a TASS interview. He has returned home following an official visit to the Soviet Union.

His visit, the minister said, was fruitful and helped to solve practical problems of Soviet-Mozambique cooperation. "We note with satisfaction the increase in regular high-level contacts between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the countries of the socialist community, including the USSR", he said.

Chipande emphasized the exceptional cordiality and hospitality of the Soviet people. In Moscow, Kiev and Volgograd, he stressed, he felt at home amid sincere and true friends.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES TOUR

PM091243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party led by L. Pizzaro, chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's Political Education and Ideological Training Section, left the Soviet Union for Angola on 29 October. The Angolan comrades familiarized themselves with CPSU experience in the sphere of ideological work and party cadre training.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Section and Party Organization Section, visited the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and the Komsomol Central Committee's higher Komsomol school. The visitors toured the Latvian SSR where they were received at the Latvian CP Central Committee and familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations at a number of enterprises.

MOSCOW TELEVISION SHOWS RED SQUARE CELEBRATIONS

LD071042 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0645 GMT on 7 November begins to broadcast live from Moscow's Red Square the celebrations marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Coverage begins with a view of Red Square and the surrounding area and then cuts to two announcers standing in front of the assembled crowds. The announcers note that the troops are ready to start the parade and discuss the armed forces' feats during the war years. The camera then pans the assembled crowd, including the VIP section.

At 0655 GMT the camera cuts to Colonel General Melniko, who announces that the troops are ready for the parade. This is followed by a shot of Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders appearing on the reviewing platform of the Lenin Mausoleum at 0657 GMT. Brezhnev walks the length of the dais and then returns to the center of the platform. The announcer says that along with Brezhnev, others present include Andropov, Gorbachev and Tikhonov. Following the appearance of the political leaders, the military leaders file onto the platform and take their positions.

The camera at 0700 GMT cuts to the commander of the military parade who is standing in an open car. Marshal Ustinov is seen arriving in another open car, stopping in front of the parade commander and receiving his report. Ustinov begins to review the assembled troops while the announcer names the various units as the defense minister passes each one.

Ustinov's car stops in front of the Lenin Mausoleum at 0709 GMT. He gets out and moves up the stairs to the speaker's platform. The camera cuts to medium shots of Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Suslov, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Gromyko, Chernenko and Ogarkov on the platform as Ustinov begins his speech at 0711 GMT. While Ustinov reads his address, the camera intercuts to shots of the assembled airborne troops, armored vehicles and other military units in Red Square. Ustinov ends his speech at 0719 GMT and while the Soviet national anthem is being played the camera pans the assembled troops and the Soviet leaders on the platform.

Shouted commands are heard at 0722 GMT and the military parade begins. The camera zooms in on the cadet band of the Moscow military music school opening the parade followed by formations of cadets of various Soviet military and political academies. As the units pass in front of the reviewing platform, the announcer describes the feats of various military academy graduates in World War II. The camera then shows the march-past by the airborne troops and the announcer discusses their distinguished efforts during the recent Zapad-81 exercises. The camera shows medium shots of the Dzerzhinskiy and Tamanskaya units marching through the square.

The troop units complete their march-past at 0735 GMT. The massed band moves back from the square and the camera picks up the start of the motorized portion of the parade. Leading the parade is a squadron of jeeps followed by BTR-60 and BTR-40 BMPs followed by tanks, towed and motorized artillery, trucks carrying multiple rocket launchers and motorized air defense vehicles carrying missiles. This is followed by medium shots of trucks carrying ground-to-air missiles of various sizes, including SA-2 missiles followed by Frog-7 missiles mounted on motorized vehicles. The announcer says the military portion of the parade is drawing to a close and at 0713 GMT the massed military band marches past the reviewing platform.

The workers' parade being at 0744 GMT with the camera zooming in on the lead float carrying a picture of Lenin and honoring the 1917 Revolution. There are other medium and close shots of other floats depicting various events in the revolution. The camera cuts back and forth to shots of the Soviet leaders on the Lenin Mausoleum and the workers marching past carrying paper flowers, balloons and placards. The camera then intercuts to shots of announcers in the square interviewing workers about their achievements.

One announcer interviews individuals who took part in the military parade on 7 November 1941 and then the camera intercuts to a film clip of the parade in Moscow that year. While the announcer is describing the contributions of women to the building of communism, the camera cuts to shots of Solomentsev, Andropov and others on the reviewing platform.

The camera provides more shots of Brezhnev and Ustinov while the announcer talks about Brezhnev's peace initiatives.

The camera then cuts to further interviews of workers, artists and a cosmonaut around Red Square and provides more shots of the Soviet leaders present. There are further shots of the workers marching past, and views of the crowd watching the parade. Before ending its coverage, the camera pans Red Square and the various surrounding buildings.

The broadcast ends at 0900 GMT.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND REPUBLIC FESTIVITIES

LD071920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] October Festivities were held in the capitals of the country's union republics, towns and villages. Those participating in festive demonstrations were greeted in Leningrad by Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in Alma Ata by Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk by Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; and in Baku by Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The first secretaries of the communist party central committees of the union republics greeted celebrants in Vilnius, Kishinev, Riga, Frunze, Dusabe, Yerevan, Ashkhabad and Tallinn.

EMBASSIES HOLD RECEPTIONS TO CELEBRATE GOSR

LD071908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] USSR embassies abroad have held receptions on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. There were receptions in Berlin, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, Sofia, Ulanbaatar, Bucharest, Belgrade, Pyongyang, Kabul, Delhi, Helsinki, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Bonn, Washington and the capitals of many other nations.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOCIAL SCIENCE TASKS

PM091113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Social Scientists' High Calling"]

[Excerpt] Among the social sciences' primary tasks the 26th party congress cited the generalization of the experience of the revolutionary transforming activity of the CPSU and the international communist and workers movement and the elaboration of the problems of dialectical and historical materialism, scientific communism and political economy. Special attention was drawn to deepened research into the theory and practice of mature socialism, the development of the world socialist system and international relations and to the intensification of criticisms of anticommunism. The social sciences are called upon to make a worthy contribution to the communist education of Soviet people.

Social scientists have done a considerable amount to implement these instructions from the party. However not all scientific collectives are coping in the requisite manner with the great tasks imposed on them. The tendency of certain scientists toward pedantic theorization still persists. A section of social scientists evades the vital issues "of the day." As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the congress platform, "philosophers quite often prefer to prove what has already been proved instead of interpreting new phenomena of life. A considerable number of problems awaiting solution have built up in the political economy of socialism. The social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution require greater attention. The phenomena of society's political life must be analyzed more profoundly and more boldly. Public opinion is still being studied only poorly. These are only some of the questions to be dealt with."

VUZ social science departments, where almost 80 percent of all specialists in this sphere of knowledge are concentrated, make a considerable contribution to resolving the theoretical and practical tasks outlined by the party and to the communist education of Soviet people. Typical problems connected with improving the multifaceted activity of this large group of Soviet scientists were the focus of attention of the recent All-Union Conference of Heads of Social Science Departments.

The party rates highly the work of VUZ social scientists. A matter of exceptional importance is entrusted to them -- arming the young generation of builders of communism with a knowledge of revolutionary theory, inculcating the constant need to study the pronouncements of the founders of our great teaching, CPSU documents and L.I. Brezhnev's works and acting as the first assistant to party committees in fostering ideological conviction and high moral and civic qualities in future specialists.

Unfortunately, not all departments carry out these important functions efficiently enough. The study by students of Marxism-Leninism as an integral teaching, an organic unity of philosophical, economic and sociopolitical views is not fully ensured.

Questions of imposing continuity in teaching CPSU history, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism are being resolved only slowly. Many lectures and seminars are only poorly linked to the problems which concern young people and quite often there is still formalism and pedantry in conducting studies. The training, selection and utilization of scientific and pedagogic cadres must be substantially improved.

Party organizations and social science departments have much to do to ensure the VUZes fulfill to the utmost their role as genuine centers of Marxist-Leninist education and communist education of future specialists. All ideological and educational work -- especially the VUZes -- must be conducted in a lively and interesting fashion. Success here is determined to a large extent by the quality of teaching plans and programs, which must more fully match the requirements of the times and take account of the specific nature of the student audience and the latest teaching methods. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and methodological centers for social science teaching are called on to complete the elaboration of modern teaching programs and other standard documents as rapidly as possible.

Life today makes special demands on the social science teacher's personality and intellectual, ideological -- political and moral outlook. His students absorb from him not only knowledge but also conviction, party ardor and moral experience. The party has entrusted VUZ social scientists with an important sector of ideological and educational work which determines to a great extent the development of the spiritual potential of Soviet society. It is their duty to train specialists with a good mastery of the science of communism, able to apply it in practice and selflessly devoted to the party's great cause. The increased educational opportunities and social role of the social sciences imposes tremendous obligations on social scientists. They are inspired to new creative questing by the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPTION INTENSIFIED

LD061818 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Now a report from Moscow: The struggle against corruption is now being intensified in the Soviet Union, our correspondent (Malcom Dixelius) reports. Today he is able to disclose an internal letter which is being circulated within the Soviet Communist Party, urging the party members to be on the alert and to end misuse of power and financial cheating. At the same time new laws are coming into force against the increasingly widespread black-market trading.

[Begin (Dixelius) recording] Signs of an all-out campaign against corruption in the Soviet Union have become increasingly apparent in the past year, at the same time as black-market trading has assumed ever-increasing proportions in the shadow of goods shortages and economic mismanagement.

Last week, for example, a supplement was published to the Russian penal law, dealing with various speculation crimes, such as illegal sales from state stocks and under-the-counter sales in shops. Today a shop assistant may be given up to 3 years in prison or a heavy fine for withholding goods from the public. Other speculation crimes and the acceptance of bribes are today punished by up to 10 years in a prison or camp. Relapsed criminals risk receiving the maximum sentence of 15 years' internment or the death sentence.

Earlier this year special measures were taken against Soviet citizens employed by foreigners. All these measures were designed to prevent certain Soviet citizens from taking advantage of their employment to obtain desirable goods which are being sold to foreigners in special shops in Moscow. But these measures have so far had little or no effect. That is why the Communist Party has now decided to take up the question of misuse of power and corruption on a wide front in the party.

According to Soviet sources here in Moscow, so-called cell meetings have been held, in other words meetings at the very lowest level for all the members in the party -- meetings where a long letter from the party leadership to the members was read. The letter, which has not been published in any party paper, is said to have contained an enumeration of serious corruption scandals which in the past year have shaken the party. These include the gigantic smuggling affair involving smuggling black caviar to the West, which had ramifications all the way up to the Ministry of the Fish Industry.

The essence of the letter is that the party members must now set a good example both in big and small matters and must naturally also increase their alertness at their own workplaces. The party has just over 17 million members, which is slightly more than 1 in every 10 adult Soviet citizens. In the letter, or in discussions in connection with the letter, there has been talk of more measures against the widespread black-market trading. According to one Soviet source, one explanation why the corruption campaign in the party is being kept secret for the time being is supposed to be to give the party members a chance to clean up their own nests before really effective measures are introduced.

The most extensive measure conceivable, a measure which has long been discussed, is that all Soviet money should be exchanged, in other words that some time soon an entirely new rouble should be introduced -- something which last happened 20 years ago. In that way the amount of money in society would be cut, and this would hit, above all, all speculators and black-market sharks who have large amounts hidden in other places than bank accounts -- amounts so big that they cannot be exchanged without arousing suspicions. In addition, the large amounts of roubles illegally taken out of the USSR and now sold at bargain prices in some Western banks, will disappear.

There is, of course, a basic awareness among the Soviet authorities that the problem of corruption and black-market trading can never be solved as long as there is immensely more money than there are goods to buy in a society, irrespective of how that society is constructed. [end recording]

KUZNETSOV VISIT TO KIRGIZIA REPORTED

PM090911 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[KIRTAG report: "Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov's Stay in Kirgizia"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the republic 9 through 12 October.

On 10 October Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state, and a wreath at the obelisk to those who fell in the struggle for Soviet power in Kirgizia.

The high-ranking guest planted a Schrenk [Tien-Shan] spruce in the peoples' friendship avenue.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov then visited the museum devoted to M.V. Frunze -- V.I. Lenin's loyal comrade-in-arms. Here he inspected the main exhibition and visited the little house where the future military leader was born and grew up.

On the same day Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov visited the Kirgiz Order of the Labor Red Banner worsted cloth combine -- one of central Asia's biggest enterprises for the production of woolen textiles.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov met with V.I. Serov, director of the combine, S.S. Botbayeva, secretary of the party committee, representatives of public organizations and production frontrunners.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov inquired about the activity of the combine's collective in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing the output of essential goods and satisfying more fully the population's demands for those goods, and also on increasing the output of goods in mass demand, improving their quality and increasing the range available; he also inquired about the participation of communist and people's deputies in this work. He familiarized himself with production techniques and the workers' working, living and leisure conditions.

Thanks to retooling, the combine's planned capacity has been considerably increased. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the textile output here will increase by 1.2 million meters and the proportion of output with the state seal of quality will rise to 30 percent. In accordance with the plan for social development at the combine, much is being done to improve the workers' working and living conditions.

During the talk spinner T. Nurmanbetova, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, and weavers A. Bakyrdinova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and L.V. Khudaley expressed cordial gratitude on behalf of their comrades at work to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their constant concern for the working class and for creating the necessary conditions for high productivity, high quality labor. In response to this concern, they said, the combine's workers have launched wide socialist competition to fulfill ahead of schedule the plans and pledges for the 1st year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

In the talk which took place with working people, specialists and leaders of the enterprise, Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov gave a positive assessment of the combine's achievements in improving efficiency and work quality and resolving social questions. In order to further increase the output of consumer goods, he stressed, it is necessary to utilize more actively the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the experience of the country's leading collectives. The important task is to ensure the vanguard role of communists and people's deputies in the struggle to increase labor productivity and ensure the fuller utilization of all available resources.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov then visited the Kirgiz SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The exhibits, diagrams and illustrative material at the exhibition speak convincingly of Soviet Kirgizia's tremendous achievements in developing its economy, science and culture. Explanations were provided by the leaders of the ministries and departments concerned, and also by Acad M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov drew attention to the need to strengthen the integration of science with production, ensure broad use of leading experience and on this basis speed up the production of new types of output.

The high-ranking guest signed the honored visitors' book at the Kirgiz SSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov also inspected the monument to the great proletarian writer A.M. Gorkiy which stands in the city of Frunze. He visited the Issyk-Kul food store, talked with its workers and inquired about the range of food products and the organization of trade services to the population.

In the evening of 10 October Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, together with leaders of the republic, was present at a concert given by Kirgiz SSR masters of the arts in the Kirgiz Toktogul-Satylgandv state philharmonic hall.

On 11 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with the republic's party and soviet aktiv in Frunze.

Taking part in the meeting were members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, deputies of the USSR and Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviets, ministers, obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of trade unions and Komsomol organizations and executives of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizia, T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, warmly welcomed V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Usabaliyev recounted in detail the development of the basic sectors of the Kirgiz SSR national economy and the activity of the republic's party organization and soviets on fulfilling the tasks laid down by the 26th party congress.

Soviet Kirgizia's working people, like those of the entire country, have perceived the 26th CPSU Congress decisions as their vital cause and wholly and fully approve the activity of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on implementing the general party line. The republic's working people are demonstrating their boundless confidence in Lenin's party primarily by shock creative labor.

The Republic's industrial workers fulfilled the 9-month plan for the overall sale of produce ahead of schedule by 25 September. Produce worth over R47 million has been sold in addition to the plan.

Things are turning out well in agriculture, too. This year, over 1.5 million tons of grain will be gathered -- considerably more than last year. This will make it possible to give the state 400,000 tons of grain instead of the planned 300,000 tons. This is the first time that the republic will be selling the state such an amount. The republic's stockmen are coping with the adopted pledges.

A broad social program is being implemented in the republic in accordance with the 26th party congress decisions.

As the 26th party congress indicated, the role of Soviets in solving the 11th 5-Year Plan's great and responsible tasks is increasing. Thanks to the measures taken by the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the activeness of local organs of people's power in solving social and economic tasks has grown perceptibly. Guided by the party congress decisions, the republic party organization is paying great attention to further raising the standard of local soviet's work. A number of important measures have been implemented recently which have made it possible to intensify the influence of people's power organs on the solution of a broad range of problems of economic development and of ideological, political and educational work. The Soviets are making an increasing contribution to ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of labor collectives and the all-round improvement of social production efficiency.

At present, Comrade Usubaliyev concluded, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and obkoms and raykoms are taking concrete measures to comprehensively enhance communists' vanguard role and primary party organizations' militancy and responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report at the Aktiv meeting on the activity of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and local soviets on fulfilling the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Work of the Soviets of the Kirgiz SSR and the RSFSR's Kurskaya Oblast on Strengthening Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law."

In light of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution's demands, Comrade Koshoyev noted, the republic's local soviets are performing certain work to improve the law and bring it into line with the USSR and Kirgiz SSR Constitutions. Sessions and meetings of Soviet ispolkoms and standing commissions regularly examine questions connected with protecting public order and strengthening state and labor discipline. The struggle against drunkenness, parasitism, embezzlement of socialist property and other negative phenomena has begun to be waged more consistently.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was warmly greeted by those present, then spoke.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov conveyed a greeting from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his good wishes to all the republic's working people.

After noting the achievements of the republic's working people at the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov dwelt on some questions of the development of the country's economy in light of the 26th party congress demands. The main task is to ensure the economy's decisive switchover to a primarily intensive development path. It is a question of pursuing a line toward accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and making maximum use of production capacities -- machinery, equipment and transport facilities -- with even greater persistence in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The need was pointed out for the careful, economic expenditure of all available resources and the most rapid implementation of the very important principle of management, that the economy must be economical.

The task of improving the population's food supply on the basis of agriculture's further development comes to the fore in resolving the program for improving the people's prosperity. When fulfilling the food program's tasks, Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov stressed, it is important to dispose skillfully of the advanced experience built up in the use of machinery, fertilizers and land and in improving the management of agriculture.

Increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods is acquiring paramount significance. Here, full use must be made of the potential not only of light but also of heavy industry enterprises. To this end the soviets must act more boldly and give party organizations more help in increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and in developing the services sphere.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov paid great attention to problems of ideological and political education work and the fashioning of the new man. It was stressed that success in this work will only be ensured when it rests on a firm basis of socioeconomic policy. The problem of educating the new man requires a comprehensive approach. An inseparable part of this is the legal education of working people and improving work to guarantee socialist legality and strengthen law and order. The soviets, which must intensify the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, sponging, speculation and all instances of lawbreaking, are called on to make a great contribution to resolving these tasks.

While positively assessing the republic soviets' work in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov stressed the need to make fuller use of the powers invested in the local organs of people's power.

Soviets must pay constant attention to making maximum use of local opportunities for implementing the food program, increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods and to fulfilling plans for building housing and sociocultural amenities. An important task is to develop to the utmost and improve services to the population.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov also dwelt on certain questions of the CPSU's foreign policy activity and the struggle for peace and international security and for the preservation and consolidation of detente.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov wished the republic's working people success and expressed confidence that under the leadership of the republic party organization they will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the imposing tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

On 11 October Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov arrived in the city of Cholponata.

The distinguished visitor was greeted by leaders of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and production frontrunners of Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov visited the No 54 stud farm and familiarized himself with the experience of rearing top breeds of horses.

On 12 October Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov visited the Chon-Sary-Oyskiy rural soviet, Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon, and talked with members of its standing commissions.

Rural Soviet Chairman Sh. Dushekeyeva, described the soviet's organizational work on raising the efficiency of agricultural production and improving the housing and cultural-consumer conditions of rural workers. Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that local soviets must step up attention to such aspects of economic life as the development of individual subsidiary plots, the efficient use of manpower and the observance of a policy of thrift. It is incumbent on the standing commissions to monitor these questions unremittingly and to strive consistently to implement adopted decisions.

Then Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov familiarized himself with a large sheep farm in the rayon -- the Karl Marx Kolkhoz. Kolkhoz Chairman Sh. Omurzakov described the farm's present achievements and tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan. V.V. Kuznetsov visited the sector of the kolkhoz where the sheepraizing collective led by Senior Sherherd S. Dzhumaliyev works. He familiarized himself with the stockmen's working and everyday living conditions. A standard sheep pen for 600 sheep and shepherd's quarters with all conveniences have been constructed there. D. Duysheyev, Sh. Kerimbayev and S. Dzhumaliyev described the successes of the teams led by them in the socialist competition to increase livestock production and fulfill the plans and pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In conversations with Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, the kolkhoz working people expressed cordial gratitude to the party and the government for their constant concern for Soviet Kirgizici's prosperity and asked him to tell Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the kolkhoz members would make a worthy contribution to implementing the food program and successfully fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The same day Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov met with members of the Issyk-Kulskiy Rayispolkom and its standing commissions and chairmen of the rayon's rural soviets. Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov inquired in detail about the soviets' work and expressed several concrete wishes and recommendations connected with improving the activity of the organs of people's power in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and strengthening the soviets' role in economic and cultural life. During the conversation the following described the work of the local organs of people's power: M. Osmonov, chairman of Issyk-Kulskiy Rayispolkom; N.Ye. Zhilyayeva, chairman of the Grigoryevskiy rural soviet; E. Subanbekov, chief of the rayon agricultural administration; O. Kydyrmayev, senior herdsman at the No 54 stud farm; I.A. Kurtynin, team leader at the Pervoye Maya Kolkhoz; and others.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied on his tour of Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, and E. Aliyev, chairman of Issyk-Kulskiy Oblispolkom.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied on his tour of the republic by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers; and V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

On 12 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for Moscow.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was seen off at Manas airport by members of the Bureau of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Markarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, K.M. Moldobayev and N.G. Minich; candidate members of the Bureau of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova and V.K. Dolmatov; Col Gen D.T. Yazov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asia Military District; members of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; executives of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; and representatives of the working people of the city of Frunze.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD092332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] A RSFSR Council of Ministers session today examined the draft state plans for the economic and social development of the RSFSR for 1981-85 and for 1982, and also the state budget of the RSFSR for 1982. It was noted at the session that the draft plans and budget have been drawn up on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the theses and tasks put forward (?by Comrade Brezhnev) in the review report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party congress, and in accordance with the tasks for the Russian Federation provided for in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and in the Period to 1990.

The republican Council of Ministers endorsed the draft plans and budget presented, and adopted a decision to submit them for examination by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

DEMICHEV, SHEVARDNADZE AT COMPOSERS' PLENUM

PM100955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent's report: "The Musical Rhythms of Today"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The All-Union Festival of Soviet Music in Georgia has been an impressive festival of art and friendship and evidence of the artistic intelligentsia's indissoluble ties with the people's life. Within the framework of the festival, a joint plenum of the USSR and Georgian Composers' Union boards was held in Tbilisi, devoted to the tasks facing the music world in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The representatives of the country's musical public were welcomed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

He stressed that the festival is another vivid manifestation of the unvarying concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for giving every union republic and all the peoples of our multinational motherland access to the best achievements of music, which is an integral part of Soviet culture -- socialist in content, diverse in national forms and internationalist in nature.

The great success of the current review once again shows us how great is the role of music in the ideological, moral education of people and the molding of the new person -- the worthy builder of communism.

T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers' Union board, G.Sh. Ordzhonikidze, chairman of the Georgian Composers' Union board, and the other speakers stressed that the mutual enrichment of national cultures has become a law of the development of artistic life in our country. Soviet composers, inspired by the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, see it as their lofty duty to create significant new works devoted to our contemporaries.

The plenum was addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture. He noted that since Great October music in our country has become an organic reflection of the people's life and the country's historical destiny. Relying on the best traditions established by its precursors, Soviet music has taken a qualitatively new step forward in the development of world musical culture. Partymindedness and orientation toward the people, profound democracy and humanism and social optimism have become integral features of Soviet music. Music expresses the rhythm of our time, the enthusiasm of communist creation and the struggle for peace and progress.

The speaker expressed confidence that the all-union festival in Tbilisi will provide rich material for thought and theoretical conclusions and will at the same time stimulate a new upsurge in musical creativity.

The plenum outlined measures aimed at further extending and deepening cooperation between figures active in musical culture in all the union republics. The plenum participants assured the party that masters of culture will create significant new works worthy of our heroic times.

SHEVARDNADZE ON UNIFYING ROLE OF MUSIC

PM091429 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 3 November carries on page 2 a 4,600-word article entitled "Music Brings the Peoples Closer Together" by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Although the bulk of the article is devoted to the theme of the role of culture in bringing the peoples of the USSR closer together, with particular emphasis on music in light of the All-Union Festival of Soviet Music recently ended in the Georgian capital, the writer states:

"Our party's efforts to combat various manifestations of immorality, tendencies toward the private-ownership mentality and illegal earnings and to assert high moral ideals -- efforts which have the active support of the working people at large -- deserve special mention. Workers in the literary and artistic sphere have made a large contribution to these efforts."

MARYYSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES FAILINGS OF CADRE WORK

PM091729 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Improving Work with Cadres"]

[Text] Mary, 30 Oct -- The question of the oblast party organization's work to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 5 June 1979 on the Turkmen CP Central Committee report, and of the measures to further improve work with cadres and to tighten up party and state discipline was examined at an obkom plenum held here. A report was delivered by A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom.

The report and other speeches noted the considerable amount of work done by the oblast party organization in connection with retooling industrial enterprises, tightening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover and unproductive losses of working time. This has helped to increase the volume of industrial production and made it possible to sell R21.2 million worth of output in excess of the 9-month plan. The party's cadre policy has been consistently implemented.

At the same time the plenum drew the attention of party committees and soviet and economic organs to the inadequacy of the work of implementing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Turkmen CP Central Committee on the selection, placement and education of cadres and on increasing their responsibility for tightening up party and state discipline at every industrial, transportation and construction enterprise and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to the failure to make full use of existing opportunities for mobilizing the working people to ensure the successful fulfillment of national economic plans and to increase the efficiency of social production and raise work standards.

The plenum was addressed by A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question examined.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum elected F.A. Kazimov to the obkom bureau.

The plenum removed M.K. Mukhadova from the bureau and relieved her of her post as chief of the obkom's party organizational work section.

Ya. Berdyayev, chairman of the Turkmen CP Central Committee party commission, took part in the plenum proceedings.

AZERBAIJAN LITERARY FIGURE HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

WA061000 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 24 October publishes on page 1 a 1,900-word report of the 23 October presentation by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev of the award "Hero of Socialist Labor" to Mirza Ibragimov.

G.A. Aliyev gave a short speech praising Ibragimov for his great literary works and social ideas as well as the work he had done for the Azerbaijan SSR and what he has done for peace and the friendship of peoples as chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Aliyev congratulated Ibragimov as "one of the greatest figures of Azerbaijani and of all multinational Soviet literature" on his 70th birthday. He then awarded Ibragimov the honored title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" and gave him the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal. Others present at the awards ceremony included G.A. Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.M. Gulizade, head of the Cultural Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

On 25 October BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY publishes on page 1 a 1,900-word report on a ceremonial gathering honoring Ibragimov held on 23 October. G.A. Aliyev attended along with other members of the Bureau of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and guests. G.A. Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium opened the evening with praise for Ibragimov's social-minded and literary works. First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Writer's Union Administration Ismail Shikhli spoke of Ibragimov's great work as chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. A.S. Dzasokohov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, greeted Ibragimov on behalf of the committee and praised him for his work for peace and friendship. He conveyed greetings from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat. Representatives from all the union republics, with the exception of the Kirgiz SSR and the Dagestan, Kalmytskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSRs also conveyed congratulations.

TU OFFICIAL ON AWARDING OF STATE PRIZES

LD070538 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS) -- "Much is done here to exalt the people who perform feats of labor, to surround them with universal honor and respect. A vivid confirmation of this can be seen in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to award 1981 USSR state prizes to a large group of production front-rankers," Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent. "The new laureates are the pride of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. They are all distinguished by great diligence and high professional skill."

In the past 6 years the honorary badges of laureates have been presented to 956 innovators. This year they will be joined by another 179 laureates.

ARMENIAN PRICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN RETIRES

PMO61157 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Gegam Tomasovich Arutyunyan from the post of chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee on Prices in connection with his retirement.

COMPARISON OF KUZNETSOV AWARD CEREMONY

A comparison of the item entitled "CPSU's Kuznetsov Presents Awards in Kremlin" which appeared on pages R 2 and R 3 of the 4 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 November reveals the following differences:

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA lists Lelyushenko instead of Lyashchenko.

Paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA lists Khavinson instead of Lhavinson.

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA lists Kazhlayev instead of (?Kozlayev).

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA lists Tenin instead of (?Penip).

Paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA adds Zverkov.

BRIEFS

CP OFFICIAL HONORED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Abdurakhman Dadabayev, secretary of Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, for his long and fruitful work in the party organization and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 7 Nov 81 LD]

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER ON MODERNIZATION

AU041455 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German Supplement Soviet Union 4 Nov 81 p V

[Article by USSR Civil Aviation Minister B. Bugayev: "Air Route Network With 3,600 Knots"]

[Excerpts] Civil aviation is an important link in the transportation chain of the USSR. More than 3,600 cities and settlements are included in the network of its air routes. In intercity traffic, the share in air traffic has gone up to 33 percent in 1981. This large passenger volume can be coped with only through automated systems. The largest electronic territorial systems are located in Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Sverdlovsk and a number of other cities. In the future, all these centers are to be merged into one single system valid throughout the Soviet Union for air ticket reservation and sales -- "ASU-5."

The planned introduction of "ASU-5" will make it possible by 1985 to handle as many as 25 million air passengers. As early as 1980, more than 70 percent of all passengers were transported in the comfortable IL-62, TU-154 and TU-134 airliners. Aeroflot is also using the first giant Soviet aircraft, IL-86, which can carry 350 passengers. With the aid of the IL-86, the passenger volume can be substantially increased, especially in holiday traffic during the peak season in the summer months. The YAK-42, a short-distance airliner for 120 passengers, has also been approved by the air passengers.

Already today the most important airports and nearly all planes are equipped with installations for automatic control for approach under poor visibility conditions. The aircraft crews have also been trained for such situations. The Aeroflot and aviation industry specialists are developing and using the latest means for landing under unfavorable weather conditions. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress provide for a further large-scale introduction of on-board and ground systems with navigation and radio equipment ensuring automatic piloting for starting and landing. This will result in increased punctuality and higher air safety standards.

At the same time, a large-scale program is underway for modernizing and replacing technical installations of airports and aircraft repair workshops, with special consideration given to Siberia, the Far East, and the north. The airports of Yakutsk, Chita, Norilsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Tyumen, Blagoveshchensk, and Novokuznetsk will resume operation after their modernization and will then be suitable for IL-62 and TU-154 planes. Extensive construction work is also being done at the airports in Sochi, Vnukovo, Tashkent, Mineralnye Vody and in Simferopol, so as to enable them to handle the IL-86 airbuses there. A large number of airports are preparing for YAK-42 planes.

SERIOUS TRANSPORT PROBLEM REPORTED IN GEORGIA

WA091200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports carried in Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian from 23 October to 1 November on Georgian Central Committee meetings which were convened to discuss a recently developed, widespread problem in the republic's transportation system.

An article on 23 October, page 1, reported that an expanded conference was convened in the Georgian CP Central Committee to "examine measures for improving unloading railroad cars in the republic."

Participating in the conference were V.I. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; L.G. Vardosanidze, head of the Caucasus Railroad; and secretaries of republic gorkoms, raykoms, ministry and departmental representatives. The conference noted that "recently in the republic an extremely serious situation has developed in the unloading of freight cars. Loaded freight cars are clogging sidings, interfering with normal work, and becoming a storehouse of dead freight. Enterprises are paying large fines to the railroad for the delays. The insufficiency of cars is having an adverse effect on the railroad and on the further development of the economy." The conference "established a new system for controlling the use of freight cars," which requires better communications between the Caucasus Railroad and ministries, departments and enterprises; sets personal responsibility for the handling of freight; and requires weekly meetings in the Central Committee to examine the situation in the cities and rayons; monthly reviews of the work of loading-unloading organizations by the Central Committee; and monthly discussions by the Central Committee Politburo on developments in the situation.

An article on 27 October, page 3, reported that special transport committees were formed in cities, rayons and industrial enterprises to monitor the handling of freight facilities. The article noted that "despite specific efforts undertaken recently, the situation leaves much to be desired." Ministries affected include the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Procurement, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Highways, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and others. "Reports by branch deputy ministers responsible for the state of affairs on the use of transport will be heard daily in the republic Council of Ministers."

An article on 1 November, page 2, reported that, according to a Central Committee meeting, "despite specific efforts to bring about the efficient use of rolling stock at railroad stations and republic enterprises, its use is still not satisfactory." For weak control of loading-unloading operations, the following officials received strong warnings: S. Dzhindzhikhadze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of agriculture; G. Toklikishvili, deputy director of the Zestafonskiy Ferro-alloy factory; K. Gvarishvili, chairman of the republic Gossnab; Sh. Akhvlediani, director of the Chiaturmarganets production association; and Zh. Dzhangveladze, former chief of the Main Administration for Supply and Sale of Petroleum Products. The article noted that if the handling of freight is not brought to order in the immediate future the cases of those guilty would be submitted to a session of the Presidium of the Georgian Council of Ministers.

GORKOM AIDE ON TYUMEN LIVING CONDITIONS

PM091021 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 October publishes on page 2 under the headline "Ascent to Northern Latitudes" a 2,000-word article by I. Shapovalov, first secretary of the Tyumen Gorkom and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, in which he points out the contrast between the great work going on in the Tyumen region in oil and gas extraction and the material conditions in the city. The problems of housing and social amenities, he says, for the workers whose working conditions are often very harsh require greater attention.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON QUALITY OF MACHINE BUILDING

PM061547 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 23 October publishes on page 2 under the rubric "26th CPSU Congress Decisions Must be Implemented" and the headline "For the Honor of the Soviet Trade Mark" a 2,200-word article by N. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, arguing the need for an improvement in the quality of the machine building industry's output and for an increase in its competitiveness on world markets. Pointing out that the industry is slow to assimilate the output of new articles, Ryzhkov criticizes its reluctance to discard obsolete machinery and points out that "no one seriously holds plant or ministry leaders responsible for the rates at which equipment is modernized. The matter is essentially left to take its own course."

Ryzhkov goes on to criticize the procedure for assigning output to specific categories of quality, arguing that state commissions should be responsible for assigning all three categories -- top, first and second -- and not just the top category as at present. Finally, he cites specific instances where the use of outdated equipment is responsible for inefficiency and over expenditure of fuel and raw materials in various industries and points out that the demand for some articles of the machine-building industry is still not being satisfied, but claims that with the improvements envisaged for the 11th 5-Year Plan "there is no doubt" that "the technical standard of our machinery, machine tools and equipment will be raised to a new, higher level."

PRICING POLICY FOR NEW EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED

PM051319 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 44, October 1981, Signed to Press on 26 October, carries on page 11 a 2,300-word article entitled "New Equipment and Pricing" by L. Rozenova, department chief of the USSR State Committee for Prices, discussing the role played in recent years by pricing in providing economic incentives for improving the standard of new equipment. Emphasis is put on the positive role of incentive premiums [nadbavka] as a means of overcoming the problem of the high initial costs involved in the design, development and mass production of new equipment and on the need for economic sanctions monitored at interdepartmental level to prevent the production of outmoded equipment.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS IN AZERBAIJAN -- Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS -- A new well, connected to the main pipeline, will help increase consumption of natural gas in Azerbaijan. Drilled south of Baku, in the Pirsagat area, the well features a daily yield of up to 300,000 cubic metres of gas and 50 tonnes of gas condensate. Today, 95 per cent of urban and 78 per cent of rural users are supplied with cheap fuel, writes Moscow NEWS INFORMATION. Gas has now reached the remote mountainous districts of the republic. In the lesser Caucasian range the steel pipeline now lies at 1,950 metres above sea level, hitherto regarded as an unattainable height for the builders of pipelines. The total length of all gas networks operating in the republic this year has reached 18,000 kilometres. A substantial part of these pipelines carries gas for the inhabitants of rural areas. Out of the 250,000 flats to be supplied with gas in the current 5-year plan period, 233,000 are in rural locality. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 5 Nov 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5-9 NOV

LD090238/LD100214 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-9 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 November

Farmers in Kazakhstan are completing the harvest. All of the grain crops have been cut and threshed, the rice has been harvested and the potatoes lifted. The threshing of soya and sunflowers is being completed today, and the harvesting of corn for fodder is in its final stages. The last sugar beet harvesters are out in the fields in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. (0700 GMT)

7 November

In the first year of this 5-year plan, Kazakhstan has produced over 15.5 million tons of grain. (0930 GMT)

8 November

Leningradskaya Oblast farmers have delivered 238,000 tons of potatoes and 347,000 tons of other vegetables to the collection points. (0100 GMT)

Farmers in Kazakhstan have met the plowing target ahead of schedule, having plowed 20 million hectares. (0304 GMT)

9 November

Farmers in Tadzhikistan are working to gather in the cotton harvest and other crops without losses. Inhabitants of Dushanbe and other towns are helping out. To date more than 91 percent of the planned amount of cotton has been delivered to the collection points. (1300 GMT)

Harvesting work is still continuing on the cotton plantations of Oshskaya Oblast. Over 150,000 tons have reached reception points. The obligation is to sell 210,000 tons to the state, most of which will be machine picked. Another automatic installation for regulating the irrigation system has been set up in central Tien Shan. The (?Mirat) automatic regulator operates round the clock, controlling the flow of water from the Kyzart River to the fields. During the spring high waters it will regulate the flow of water, keeping it in the natural river bed. Many of the republic's irrigation systems are being switched over to automatic control and now valuable moisture is being rationally used. Several more automatic (?Mirats) are to be commissioned in the near future in Narynskaya Oblast. (1430 GMT)

Lithuanian farmers are celebrating their successes in plan fulfillment. The Lithuanian minister of agriculture reported that 25 percent more grain crops have been harvested than the plan, 17 percent more potatoes, and 33 percent more fruit and berries. All farms are equipped with seeds for next year's harvest. There is 20 percent more fodder laid in for publicly owned cattle than last year. (1600 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops continues in Kirgizia. Cereal crops have now been sown on 250,000 hectares. The work has been completed in Oshskaya Oblast. Wheat sown includes the excellent Przhevalskaya, which does particularly well in this area. (1850 GMT)

KUNAYEV ASSESSES KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by D. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee: "Kazakhstan's Loaf"]

[Text] The harvest of the first year of the new 5-year plan -- a strenuous harvest but one which, nonetheless, has gladdened us with its results -- is coming to an end in Kazakhstan's vast fields. Some 15,734,000 tons of high-quality grain have been poured into the motherland's granaries.

The republic's communists and all its working people received with tremendous enthusiasm Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm greetings messages addressed to the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government and all working people of the Kazakh SSR, as well as to the working people of Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts, which distinguished themselves most of all in the grain harvest. They are documents of tremendous mobilizing significance, which direct us all to fulfill still more persistently the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress in economic and cultural building.

By successfully fulfilling the pledges for grain sales to the state our farmers have made a good start to the 11th 5-year period.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the food program being elaborated by the party attach great significance to increasing the production and procurements of grain and other arable and livestock products in the Kazakh SSR. These questions are examined regularly at Kazakh CP Central Committee, obkom and raykom plenums and at meetings of rural party organizations.

I would like to emphasize that we have devoted paramount attention to increasing production of grain and other agricultural products since the memorable heroic years of opening up the virgin lands, when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev headed the republic party organization. Grain crops now occupy 25 million hectares -- two-thirds of the cultivated arable land. The soil-protection system of farming has been introduced on more than 20 million hectares.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the government, our farmers are armed with powerful equipment.

The yield of grain crops in the republic has almost doubled since the virgin lands were opened up. In the last 5-year plan alone grain production increased 27 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic sold the state an annual average of 997.6 million poods of grain.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in the report at the historic 26th CPSU Congress: "The great achievements of Kazakhstan's grain growers are associated with the strengthening of party organizations' work on introducing a scientific farming system and progressive practice into agricultural production."

Such a high assessment has strengthened our confidence that we are on the right road. This is also confirmed by the results of this last harvest. Under difficult weather conditions right from the beginning of the year party organizations and sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives did everything to gladden the motherland with a large quantity of Kazakhstan grain, and sowing and crop care were carried out within the best times and to high agrotechnical standards. The area sown to the highest-yielding strains of grain crops has increased appreciably. More than 1,000 sovkhozes, kolkhozes, sections and teams have been awarded the title of "Collective with High Farming Standards."

The experience of this year, when a considerable number of our oblasts were hit by drought, has once again confirmed the high efficiency of the virgin-land system of farming, which we intend to continue introducing widely and improving.

A Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum was held in August of this year for the purpose of mobilizing all resources and facilities for the successful gathering of the harvest and the fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. It was pointed out at the plenum that the republic party organization's chief task was to fulfill the socialist pledges for sales of 960 million poods of grain to the state. The plenum outlined specific ways to achieve this goal.

Now that the strenuous harvest is behind us, it can be said that the party organizations approached the distribution of their forces in a well thought-out manner. Thousands of additional communists, local soviet deputies, trade union activists, Komsomol members and people's controllers were sent to decisive sectors of the battle for the grain. Obkoms and rural raykoms acted as militant organizers of the struggle for the grain. Party committees enhanced the responsibility of economic leaders and specialists for ensuring a high pace in harvesting and grain procurements.

Farms made efficient use of the method of operating combines in large groups, which permits an appreciable increase in labor productivity. Thousands of harvesting and transportation complexes and links worked according to a unified job sheet. It is characteristic that they included many family teams. This is a remarkable feature of the Kazakhstan virgin lands, where more than one generation of hereditary farmers now lives and works hand in hand, consolidating their labor glory.

When the struggle for the harvest is being waged, no one remains aloof from this important work. All of us are involved in it: working people of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, cities and industrial centers, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs, creative unions, the press, television and radio. Grain and the persistent struggle for it have become the measure not only of labor heroism but also of people's consciousness and political maturity.

Almost 75,000 communists were employed in all sectors of the harvest, of whom more than 30,000 were working on combines and vehicles, and more than 4,200 party groups and almost 10,000 people's control groups and centers were operating.

Komsomol members waged the struggle for Kazakhstan's great grain harvest alongside communists. In the year of the 60th anniversary of the republic's Komsomol, young men and women competed with special enthusiasm for the maximum return from each hectare, continuing the work of the glorious virgin-land pioneers. Some 12,000 Komsomol youth collectives and 229 students' mechanized detachments worked in the grainfields.

Truckers, railmen and river fleet workers ensured the uninterrupted transportation of grain. Procurement enterprises received the grain on a current basis, and hourly schedules were introduced at 155 elevators. Emissaries from fraternal republics and servicemen of Soviet Army motor transport subunits rendered substantial assistance in gathering the harvest.

Kazakhstan's large grain harvest has become the embodiment of the strenuous labor of thousands and thousands of people.

It is appropriate to emphasize that it is grain of exceptionally high quality that has been delivered to the procurement points. Strong, durum and valuable strains comprise 83 percent of the total volume of purchased wheat. A considerable quantity of above-plan grain has reached the motherland's granaries from the farms of Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Taloy-Kurganskaya, Turgayskaya and Chimgentskaya Oblasts. Thus, for instance, Aktyubinskaya Oblast has produced about 2.5 annual plans. Over two annual plans -- that is the result of the harvesting work in Chimgentskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts.

A large contribution to the fulfillment of the republic's socialist pledges has been made by the farms of Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts -- the biggest producers of high-quality virgin land grain. To give an idea of the scale of the specific contribution of our virgin land farms suffice it to say that the N.G. Kozlov Sovkhoz, Kustanayskaya Oblast, alone has delivered 6.4 million poods of grain to the state granaries this year. Some 257 of the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have sold the state a million and more poods each.

I should like to note the success of our rice growers, who have made the republic the country's major rice-sowing zone. This year the rice growers of Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Chimgentskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts sold the state about 29 million poods of uncleaned rice. Great achievements are crowning the corn growers' well coordinated work.

This year showed most convincingly that the success of the further growth of grain production and other arable farming sectors together with the improvement of the standard of its management on nonirrigated lands depends mainly on the improvement of land reclamation. Irrigation under Kazakhstan's arid conditions is the most reliable and surest way of obtaining good and steady harvests of grain and other crops.

A package of measures has been developed in the republic for further increasing the yield and gross harvests of grain and other arable farming produce. In subsequent years grain production alone must be ensured at a level of at least 28-29 million tons.

On this plane special attention will be paid to the steady boosting of grain production on developed virgin land. The virgin land farmers do not doubt that the land they have tended is capable of more.

The past harvest revealed considerable shortcomings in the organization of the repair base and the work of the threshing floors, a shortage of machine operator cadres in a number of places for ensuring two-shift work, and other bottlenecks. With careful consideration of all these and other negative elements which are being eliminated everywhere, a firm basis is now being laid for the future harvest -- land is being plowed for winter fallow, seeds are being cleaned, equipment is being repaired and tractor driver and combine operator cadres are being trained.

The rural communists and workers are profoundly conscious that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the efficiency of all large-scale agricultural production must be increased. As our party's decisions state, it is necessary to achieve everywhere the point where the funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment which are earmarked are used sensibly and thriftily on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and produce the maximum yield.

At the same time we need help in the solution of a number of vital questions on which the further intensification of the entire rural economy depends. This applies primarily to increasing deliveries to the republic of mineral fertilizers, particularly phosphoric fertilizers, and powerful, highly efficient equipment including a full range of the antierosion machinery essential of virgin lands, and to the more vigorous and effective solution of problems connected with the fundamental improvement of water resources facilities, to which the 26th CPSU Congress decisions pointed directly.

All the republic's oblasts, rayons, sovkhozes and kolkhozes are now analyzing the results of the outgoing agricultural year. Emphasis here is being laid on the search for new reserves and opportunities for increasing the output and procurement of arable and stockraising products.

It should be noted that the stockraisers have increased compared with last year the production and sale to the state of livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs while at the same time increasing the publicly owned herd. The farm unit workers are treating as a particularly crucial matter the fulfillment of the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of increasing the sheep population in the republic to 50 million. This year the plan for obtaining lambs was markedly overfulfilled. It is important now to begin and carry out the livestock wintering in an organized manner and to give the country more stock-raising products. The potential for this exists. Over 20 million tons of hay and cured hay have been procured. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have organized fodder production thriftily.

In addition the auxiliary farms of industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations are becoming a great help in resolving the meat problem. By the end of next year it is planned to create a further 335 such farms.

Good end results in increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products are impossible without persistently increasing autonomous financing, increasing the profitability of production and improving the financial and economic state of each farm. The republic's party organization is taking steps to bring laggard sovkhozes and kolkhozes up to the standard of leading farms.

The struggle for universal improvement of the quality of agricultural output and for ensuring the complete safekeeping of everything grown in the fields and produced in farmsteads is organically linked with all this.

The struggle for saving and thrift, for the reduction of the prime cost of output and against instances of negligence and extravagance is now being activated at all economic echelons from top to bottom. Only on this path is it possible to achieve the highly productive use of the economic potential created in the countryside.

Our party is consistently implementing a program of rural social development of unparalleled dimensions. In terms of external appearance and the population's cultural and consumer conditions many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are now the equal of urban settlements. Rural working people's working and everyday conditions have greatly improved. The television network now takes in almost the whole of the republic's vast territory. All rural areas are now supplied with electricity. It is significant that here in Kazakhstan, rural localities are more likely to have a gas supply than their urban counterparts. More than 80 percent of rural domiciles in Kazakhstan now have gas. More than 9,000 km of waterpipes have been laid in Ishimskiy, Bulaytevskiy, Darbazinskiy, Nurinskiy, Seletinskiy and other rayons. They carry water to almost 1,000 sovkhoz and kolkhoz central complexes and to sections. But given the size of Kazakhstan this is clearly not enough. We must continue to do everything possible to increase our water conservancy efforts in each of the republic's 19 oblasts.

In light of the 26th CPSU Congress injunctions, the main task in order to ensure rural areas' economic development is still to increase the return on the financial and material resources being invested in the sector, in order to meet increasingly fully the public's increasing food requirements and industry's raw materials requirements.

When further boosting the economy we will continue to give top priority to ensuring that the multisector industry of Soviet Kazakhstan -- location of the entire Soviet people's heroic feats on land and in space -- develops at increasing preferential rates. We have a firm foundation for this. The volume of industrial output increased by 18 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The sectors of industry vital to achieving technical progress -- electrical engineering, machine building and the fuel and petrochemical industries -- developed steadily.

Almost all the territorial-production complexes are developing at increasing preferential rates. A number of new industrial sectors, including the manufacture of plastics, industrial rubber goods, ball bearings, and construction pottery and ceramics have been created. More than 700 new industrial products are in production. The output of consumer goods has increased, and there has been a marked improvement in their quality.

Approximately 250 new enterprises, major shops and production units have been commissioned. This year's preliminary results are evidence that the republic's industry has made a confident start to the new 5-year plan. Not only heavy industry but also group B sectors, particularly those connected with the agroindustrial complex, are developing at a steady pace.

The volume of production of highest quality category output has increased considerably.

We see our main task in the prompt and complete assimilation of the new enterprises' capacities -- and many of them are unique -- and in ensuring the uninterrupted, even-paced and highly efficient working of every enterprise and sector.

The 11th 5-Year Plan's first year is also noteworthy for the perceptible improvement of work in those spheres connected with the further improvement of trade, consumer and medical services and the population's social security.

There have also been considerable achievements in all spheres of Soviet Kazakhstan's science and multisectorial culture.

Our successes are indisputable. But it would be radically wrong to fail to notice the substantial shortcomings which unfortunately still also exist in economic activity and ideological, political and educational work.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee's well-known demands, our party committees are giving a principled evaluation to all manifestations of an undisciplined nature, negligence, wastefulness or slovenliness and are stepping up uncompromising struggle against everything alien to the Soviet way of life and to the principles of our communist morals. The republic's party organizations are striving to draw the most incisive practical and political conclusions from every instance connected with encroachments on socialist property, speculation or parasitism.

The present year is also remarkable for us because the Kazakhstan people, all our republic's working people are marking a glorious jubilee -- the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia. This event is of truly historic significance for the Kazakh people. It is only indissoluble friendship with the great Russian people and with all our country's peoples that has opened for Kazakhstan's working people the high road to freedom and a happy life and raised our multinational republic to the present heights of socialist civilization.

At all stages of the past, present and future we valued, are valuing and will continue to value this friendship and protect it as our most valuable possession and a true basis for all future achievements to the glory of our great, United Soviet fatherland.

Representatives of over 100 nations and nationalities live in our republic as an indissoluble family. They are all part of the great Soviet people -- the creators of the most just society on earth.

By their major achievements in all areas of economic and cultural building, Kazakhstan people are convincingly reaffirming and unbounded devotion to the party and are fervently supporting its wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy, which ensures the dynamic growth of the economic and defense potential of the Soviet land and the entire socialist community and its authoritative influence on international affairs in favor of peace and genuine social progress.

Fittingly greeting the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose revolutionary and creative enthusiasm lives eternally in our hearts, multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, within the indestructible family of the fraternal republics, is doing and will continue to do everything for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of the great Lenin's party.

ALIYEV ARTICLE REVIEWS AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURE

PM091459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by G. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "From the Fields of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan agricultural workers have fulfilled ahead of schedule the 1981 plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurements of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables and other agricultural products. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly and cordially congratulated the republic's masters of the fields and farm units, all its working people and the entire party organization of their remarkable achievements.

A feeling of legitimate pride was engendered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that that the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges and the ensuring of steady growth in yield and in the output and sale of produce to the state have become a good tradition of the republic's agricultural workers.

The path to new heights was not easy. Weather conditions were extremely unfavorable. The bad weather caused considerable damage to the cotton sowings, vine plantations and areas sown to grain.

Nonetheless, despite this, the rural workers cultivated a good harvest and brought it in within exceptionally tight schedules.

Among the decisive factors predetermining the attainment of high indicators by Azerbaijan's multisector agriculture in the production of all types of produce, a special place belongs to agriculture's intensification and constantly increasing efficiency on the basis of sophisticated technology and the achievements of leading scientific thought.

The republic's cotton growers have won a great labor victory. The state has been sold 1.9 million tons of cotton. That is 126,000 tons more than the record volume of procurements achieved in 1980 and is 50 percent more than the level of average annual procurements in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The economic, social and political significance of this fact is great. It is well known that in the fifties and sixties Azerbaijan's traditional agricultural sector was in a state of neglect. The tendency had grown in the republic toward cutting back on the production of raw cotton, which caused frequent disruptions of the national economic plans and poor yields from an important crop.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee had to expend a great deal of effort and implement large-scale measures to overcome this trend. Today it may be said with satisfaction that fundamental changes have taken place in cotton growing, which has embarked on the path of intensive development and become a highly efficient sector.

During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans cotton production in the republic increased rapidly. In 1970 the state was sold 336,000 tons, in 1976 it was sold 532,000 tons and in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan over 1 million tons of raw cotton. In a comparatively brief period the production of "white gold" has thus trebled.

This year about 80 percent of the total volume of raw cotton procured is of the first and second categories. Good indicators have also been achieved in processing this year's harvest -- the fiber yield in 34 percent.

The successes in cotton growing have been achieved mainly through its intensification, the improvement of selection and seed growing, agrotechnics, and effective struggle against plant diseases and pests. The precise system of organizing harvesting work which has taken shape in the republic has become an important factor promoting the development of cotton growing. This system ensures the harvesting of the bulk of the crop and the fulfillment of the national economic cotton procurements plan in September. This year the plan for the sale of 0.6 million tons of raw cotton was completed within very tight schedules -- just 16 days. The target for machine harvesting was also fulfilled ahead of schedule, by 127 percent.

Cotton growing has won firm prestige and the recognition among arable farmers and has become an efficient and profitable sector advantageous to the rural worker, the republic and the country. The profitability of cotton production has increased from 12.3 percent to 37.4 percent, and the net income from cotton growing has increased almost 11 times over.

The republic's viticulturists have also scaled very lofty heights. The state has been sold 1,602,000 tons of grapes. That is 169 percent of the average annual level in the 10th 5-Year Plan and 204,000 tons more than last year's record volume of procurements. The plan for the delivery of dessert grapes to Moscow and the country's other cities has been overfulfilled by 50 percent. The vines' yield reached an average of 103 quintals, or increased by 56 quintals compared with 1970. Its sugar content throughout the republic averaged over 17 percent.

By laying down up to 20,000 hectares of new plantations every year, improving vine growing technology, improving cultivation procedures and introducing the achievements of science and leading experience, we have made viticulture a highly efficient sector of the republic's agroindustrial complex. While in 1970 some 307,000 tons of grapes were procured, in 1976 the amount was 708,000 tons and this year the figure has risen to 1,602,000 tons. Grape procurements in this time have thus increased 5.2 times.

I think that the following comparison also attests to viticulture's rapid development rates. In 1969 Dzhaililabadskiy Rayon procured just 7,000 tons. This year its workers have supplied the country with 261,000 tons of grapes.

Azerbaijan today is also one of the biggest producers of early and very early vegetables. The republic's workers have sold the state 630,050 tons of vegetable produce, which is 2.3 times the level attained in 1970. Never before has that quantity of vegetables been supplied. Their quality has been considerably improved. The yield of vegetable crops reached 205 quintals.

The party organization is displaying special concern for increasing grain production. In connection with specialization which takes into account the republic's natural and climatic conditions, the area sown to grain has been reduced in recent years. But the grain harvest and procurement are being increased every year. This year 1,117,000 tons of grain were produced and the state was sold 401,000 tons more than last year. The plan for laying in seed has been overfulfilled. The grain crop yield has reached 24.6 quintals.

The republic has overfulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale of melons, green leaf tea, silk worm cocoons, tobacco leaf and other produce to the country. The development of these agricultural sectors is proceeding stably and rapidly.

From the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that stockraising today is the shock front in the countryside. Developing this idea, he stressed the need for further consolidation of fodder production in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Discussing the results of the 26th congress at a republic party aktiv meeting in March, the communists reached the unanimous conclusion that Azerbaijan has every opportunity for making this year an important stage in the struggle for intensive development of all livestock raising sectors.

The year's preliminary results attest to the feasibility of this task and to the great reserves for the sector's development. In the first 9 months the livestock and poultry population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their productivity rose. Plans and socialist pledges for the output of livestock products are being successfully fulfilled. Far more has been procured than in the corresponding period last year. Of the total volume of cattle delivered to the state for meat, 95 percent was in the top and middle fattening grades. Of the milk sold to the state, 80 percent was of the first quality.

Our rural workers have also begun the 5-year plan in fodder production in a combative style. The plans for the procurement of hay, cured hay and straw have been overfulfilled. Compared with the corresponding period last year, 19 percent more coarse fodder, 312 percent more succulent fodder, and 4 percent more grass meal have been procured.

This year's indicators, like the dynamic development of all the republic's agriculture during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, are primarily the specific result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and of constant attention, concern and help from the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet Government. The party Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions on our republic adopted in the seventies defined a large-scale program for the development of the agrarian sector of Azerbaijan's economy for the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, the eighties and the long term.

We are seeking to make effective use of the large amount of aid from the state and the material and technical assets allocated to us, and we are improving the management of all sectors of agriculture. Specialization, concentration and agroindustrial integration have considerably enhanced the effectiveness of this work. Today, alongside the Ministry of Agriculture, a state committee is functioning successfully in Azerbaijan, engaging in the production and processing of grapes. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming carries out the production, procurement, and processing of vegetables.

The industrial workers are working flat out. They fulfilled ahead of schedule the 9-month plan for the volume of output sales and the production of many important types of articles. The growth rate was 7 percent compared with the same period last year. As against the plan's 5.4 percent, labor productivity rose 5.7 percent. The volume of production output with the seal of quality increased 29.5 percent. The 9-month industrial production output plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule — on 23 October.

These examples graphically reveal the wisdom and great vital strength of the party's economic strategy and the tremendous mobilizing and guiding role of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo in the practical implementation of the 26th party congress decisions.

In improving the standard and competence of party leadership of agriculture we invariably follow V.I. Lenin's instruction that the quality of leadership is established "not through force of power but through force of authority, of energy, great experience, great versatility and great talent."

This is borne out by the bringing of party and economic leadership as close as possible to production; by the holding of rayon, zonal and republican operational conferences of rayon and farm leaders with the participation of members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. They examine specific questions of production at each crucial stage of agricultural work, advance familiarization with the state of affairs directly on the fields and farm units. Consultations with kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists and farm leaders and then collective discussion make it possible to elaborate optimum measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings and ensuring rapid and high-quality agricultural work. The entire arsenal of means of party-organizational and political activity is put into operation.

Now, during the preparation for celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the workers of the Azerbaijan countryside are continuing to wage an active struggle to bring in all the harvest which has been cultivated. At the same time their thoughts are directed toward the coming year. They are seeking to complete the winter crop sowing and plowing for winter fallow within the best deadlines and to a high agrotechnical standard, and to procure the maximum quantity of fodder, prepare for the livestock wintering well and carry it out in exemplary fashion.

Every year Azerbaijan's agriculture scales heights surpassing previous ones. But that does not make us complacent. Analyzing what has been achieved self-critically, we conduct a constant quest for reserves and give a principled assessment of shortcomings. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings, which set great new tasks, are viewed by the communists and all the republic's agricultural workers as the party's combat order to work even better and more productively.

They realize that much has to be done to put all reserves into operation, to make more effective use of the land, particularly reclaimed fields, and of equipment, fertilizers, fodder and every ruble of capital investments.

The flame of initiative, quest and creation for the sake of new record harvests in the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the implementation of the historic plans of the 26th congress of our great Leninist party is burning brightly now in every Azerbaijan village and every labor collective.

RSFSR CROP HARVESTING, STORAGE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

PM061127 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 1

["Inadmissible Hitches" I. Nivin article under the rubric "Field Work Diary"]

[Text] According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the following work had been completed on RSFSR fields by 26 October:

Sunflowers had been harvested from 2.2 million hectares, or 90.6 percent of the sown area;

Soybeans had been harvested from 441,000 hectares, or 60.5 percent of the plan;

Vegetables had been harvested from 458,000 hectares, or 97.3 percent of the plan;

Fall plowing had been completed on 68.6 million hectares, which is 97.7 percent of the plan.

At the end of October farmers of most regions of the RSFSR are completing the final field work of the season. Farms in the Central Chernozem, the Volga and the Volga-Vyatka Regions have completed the transportation of sugar beet to the refineries. They have coped with this task in the Altay region too. Only certain oblasts in the Central Region are causing concern. Tens of thousands of tons of roots are lying in the fields here, yet the rate of their transportation remains insufficient.

The weather is still completely propitious for the harvesting process in the sunflower plantations too. In Belgorodskaya, Volgogradskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts and a number of other places they have made successful use of the fine days in order to finish threshing this crop. However on the whole the pace has slackened. Whereas in the preceding 2 weeks the republic's farms managed to cut sunflowers from 716,000 hectares, over the last week this figure has been ten times less. They are being especially slow with this work in Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts and in the Bashkirskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's.

The republic's flaxgrowers are completing their work in the fields. Kalinskaya, Smolenskaya, Bryanskaya, Novgorodskaya and Omskaya Oblast farms have managed to stockpile the full requirement of seeds this year. Through the RSFSR as a whole they have already produced seeds for sowing fiber flax in the coming year on an area which exceeds the flax area of the first year of the 5-year plan by 100,000 hectares. It is a step forward, but not quite enough. The success would be more perceptible if there were a more thrifty attitude to solving this problem everywhere. Unfortunately, despite relatively good weather and a completely satisfactory harvest this year, Pskovskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblast farms have contrived to fail to provide themselves with the necessary amount of flax seed.

The vegetable growers are currently summing up their first results. The truck-farming experts of Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Saratovskaya, Tomskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Yakutiya, which have in the main already overfulfilled the plans for the sale of vegetables, deserve a word of praise. But there is another group of areas -- Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya, Bryanskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. Here the nonfulfillment of plans for procuring vegetables has long been a chronic disease. The plans have not been met again this year.

The explanation for this must be sought in the generally neglected state of the sector. The problem of creating really specialized farms is being resolved only slowly.

As long as the main bulk of commodity vegetable growing is not on specialized farms, it is difficult to count on consistent success. Specialization and concentration would entail more persistent work on creating seedling greenhouses, the transfer of the sector to irrigation and the molding of highly qualified cadres and whole collectives. For example, on the Zaoksiy Sovkhoz near Moscow a team has been formed under the leadership of Hero of Socialist Labor Galina Illarionovna Rybakova on the basis of intensive concentration of vegetable production. Every year this collective produces 15-18,000 tons of vegetables and obtains up to 800 quintals of produce per hectare.

The obvious shortage in many places of facilities for storing vegetables, potatoes and fruit calls for thought or more exactly for vigorous action. In some places to this day there has been an insufficiently persistent attitude to the creation of storage facilities. In Tula, for example, only one-third of the requirement for them has been met.

Storage is virtually the most important and frequently an unsolved problem for fodder procurement workers too. How often kolkhozes and sovkhozes forget to reckon how much disregard for building silage and cured hay premises, for example, costs them. In conjunction with workers from the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture we made the following calculation for Kurskaya Oblast. Here the provision of facilities for storing silage and cured hay is very poor -- 29 percent, half or less than half the average for the Central Chernozem Region as a whole. For comparison let us state that Voronezhskaya Oblast farms store 85 percent of such fodder in capital structures.

Thus, if Kurskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes caught up with their neighbors in Voronezhskaya Oblast they would save an extra 210,000 tons of silage thanks to more reliable storage of fodder during the incoming livestock wintering period. This amount would be enough for the production of 25,000 tons of milk.

RSFSR AKTIV DISCUSSES EGG, POULTRY MEAT TARGETS

PM061257 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Poultry Farmers' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of the RSFSR poultry industry economic aktiv was held at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture on 20-21 October. It discussed enterprise collectives' tasks in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

It determined the basic guidelines for the fulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan targets. It is planned to raise egg production in the public sector to 32 billion and poultry meat production to 1.3 million tons by 1985.

BREZHNEV MESSAGES TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Bukharskaya Oblast

LD071554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the crop farmers of Bukharskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan. The report on the successful fulfillment of pledges for 1981 for the sale to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables and other agricultural products, it states, was received with satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. In handing over to the state more than 600,000 tons of cotton, the crop farmers of the oblast have scored a great victory. Comrade Brezhnev had cordially thanked the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, the machine operators and specialists, the staffs of the party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and all the working people of the oblast who by their labor ensured the fulfillment of the socialist pledges.

Lithuanian Farmers

LD082140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the working people of the Lithuanian SSR, to all who, by their selfless labor, ensured the fulfillment of tasks in the sale of agricultural products to the state. Some 450,000 tons of grain alone have been delivered from Lithuanian farms to the procurement points and processing enterprises. This is 125 percent of the established plan. Tasks for the sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet and other land husbandry products have also been successfully fulfilled.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed his confidence that the agricultural workers of Lithuania, using the growing assistance of the state and drawing on the achievements of science and the experience of frontrankers will achieve fresh successes in increasing the output of land husbandry and stockbreeding produce and will successfully meet the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The workers of the Lithuanian villages are now completing the complex of autumn agricultural operations, are preparing fertilizers, machinery and seeds for next year's harvest, and are undertaking measures to ensure the successful wintering of cattle and the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the sale of stockbreeding products to the state.

Aktyubinskaya Oblast

PM061649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev congratulatory message: "Into the Motherland's Granaries"]

[Text] To Aktyubinskiy Kazakhstan Obkom and Comrade V. A. Liventsov

To the oblispolkom and Comrade O. A. Kozybayev

The report of Aktyubinskaya Oblast's successful fulfillment of the stepped-up socialist pledges for grain sales to the state has been greeted with profound satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee.

By pouring more than 100 million poods of good-quality grain into motherland's granaries the oblast's farmers have achieved a great victory and made a worthy contribution to replenishing the country's grain resources. This is the result of the increased skill of machine operators and specialists and of all agricultural workers, and of the active and purposeful work of the oblast's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

I cordially thank the participants in the harvest campaign and all the oblast's working people who have ensured by their selfless labor the fulfillment of the stepped-up socialist pledges.

I express confidence that the agricultural workers of your virgin-land oblast, relying on the achievements of science and the experience of progressive workers, will utilize the existing reserves still more actively and do everything necessary to further raise farming standards and increase in every possible way the production of grain and other field and livestock products.

I wholeheartedly hope that the working people of Aktyubinskaya Oblast will complete the fall field work on schedule, lay a sound basis for the next harvest, prepare well for spring sowing, carry out the wintering of livestock in an organized manner, fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in all sectors of the national economy and achieve new successes in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON BREZHNEV MESSAGE

PM061435 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Toward New Achievements in Labor"]

[Excerpts] Tashkent's rural workers are now working in an elated mood. In the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan they have achieved remarkable successes and over-fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of raw cotton, grain, kenaf, vegetables, potatoes and other agricultural produce. Their new surge of effort and energy has prompted a greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the outstanding victory achieved thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the selfless work of all agricultural workers. The high evaluation is inspiring the oblast's working people to reach new and even higher peaks in the further development of cotton growing and other agricultural sectors and in implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress' decisions.

A meeting of representatives of the oblast's working people devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greeting was held in Tashkent on 24 October.

The meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. He congratulated the oblast's working people on the labor victory and dwelt on the important tasks of arable farmers and stockraisers. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's heartfelt words of greeting call the republic's working people to new achievements. The main point now is to gather the entire harvest without losses and achieve a steady increase in procurements of all types of arable and livestock produce. Specialization, concentration and agroindustrial integration must be developed even further and comprehensive mechanization, scientific achievements and advanced experience must be introduced.

To tumultuous applause, Sh.R. Rashidov presented the oblast with the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Red Banner for success in all-union socialist competition for increasing the efficiency of agricultural equipment use.

ROMANOV THANKS BELORUSSIA FOR POTATOES

PM061619 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Leningraders' Gratitude"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have received a telegram signed by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. It says:

On behalf of the Leningradskiy Obkom and all Leningraders, we express heartfelt gratitude to Belorussia's party and soviet organs, communists, agricultural workers, procurement agents and industrial and transport enterprises for the ahead of schedule delivery of over 100,000 tons of potatoes to the city on the Neva.

Leningraders wish the fraternal republic's working people new successes in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

BRIEFS

MARYYSKAYA OBLAST AWARD -- The Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR have awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Maryyskaya Oblast for victory in cotton harvesting socialist emulation. The order was presented during a ceremony today by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Gapurov, who congratulated the oblast's cottongrowers and wished them more success in fulfilling socialist pledges in the 5-year plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Nov 81 GF]

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE VIEWS ARMY KOMSOMOL WORK

PM061523 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report under rubric "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate":
"Pay Daily Attention to Party Leadership of the Komsomol"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has heard and discussed a report by Lt Gen V. Silakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate, "on the state of party leadership of Komsomol organizations in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress."

The results of the discussion were summarized by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

During the discussion it was noted that the district political directorate, political organs and party organizations display concern for strengthening party leadership of the Komsomol and creating in young army servicemen political activeness and a constant readiness to defend the motherland. The Komsomol organizations' activity is aimed at explaining to Komsomol members and young servicemen the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks the congress set for the Soviet Armed Forces and the congress' instructions on the work of the Komsomol.

Taking account of the fact that Komsomol members serve in all the most important sectors of troops' life and combat training, commanders, political organs and party organizations are developing the activeness of Komsomol organizations in resolving tasks of combat readiness, mastering weapons and combat equipment, strengthening discipline and ensuring that Komsomol members play a vanguard role in combat training and are supporting their enterprise and useful initiatives in socialist competition. Many Komsomol organizations have proved their worth as genuine combat assistants for commanders, political organs and party organizations.

The Komsomol committees and bureaus of the district's units and military schools maintain close ties with local Komsomol organizations and young people in enterprises, on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in educational establishments and take part in the predraft military and patriotic education of young people.

Many Komsomol organizations lead a fullblooded life and their day-to-day existence is full of interesting activities which arouse the enthusiasm of young servicemen. All this shows the concern and directing influence of commanders and party organizations.

At the same time, it was pointed out, there are still instances of a purely formal attitude on the part of individual political organs and party organizations toward leading the activity of Komsomol organizations. Some party collectives have failed to define any concrete measures to improve the leadership of Komsomol organizations' activity. Some party members and candidate members, including party activists, have only a superficial grasp of the important propositions of the 26th party congress and L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress regarding the main directions and ways to intensify young people's communist education and the essence of party leadership of the Komsomol. Not everywhere is persistence displayed in ensuring that communists conduct constant educational work with young people, teach the Komsomol aktiv and rely on Komsomol organizations in resolving the tasks before them. In a number of cases the party committees and bureaus do not display due concern for heightening the sense of responsibility for the state of Komsomol work felt by communists elected to leading Komsomol organs.

During the discussion cases were cited where, as a result of inattention on the part of party organizations, certain Komsomol organizations are participating only passively in the political, military and moral education of young servicemen and are organizing their work in isolation from the practical tasks of combat training.

In some of them for the Leninist test "implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" is being carried out only formally.

It was noted that formation and military education establishment political sections do not always purposefully study the activity of Komsomol organizations and party leadership of them and are not sufficiently concerned about improving the standard and specific nature of the training and education of the Komsomol cadres and aktiv, and their recommendations to primary party organizations on these questions are very often of a general nature.

It is necessary to devise and implement concrete organizational and political measures to further improve Komsomol work in the spirit of the party's demands. In connection with the upcoming 19th Komsomol Congress it is important to mobilize Komsomol members and young servicemen to fittingly greet this import heightening of the activeness and military of Komsomol organizations.

The district political directorate must increase the responsibility of formation and military education establishments political organs, of party committees and bureaus and of primary organizations for the leadership of Komsomol organizations, especially in subunits, which is where the tasks of the combat training and education of young servicemen are actually resolved. Questions of party leadership of the Komsomol must be regularly considered in political organs, at meetings of the party aktiv and primary party organizations and at meetings with commanders, political workers and party organization secretaries. Reports on these questions by deputy commander for the political section, party organization secretaries and communists elected to leading Komsomol organs must be heard in political organs and at party committee and bureau sessions. Attention is drawn to the need for the more careful selection of communists recommended for Komsomol work, and it is necessary to teach them more concretely the practice of work with young people and to organize more frequent meetings for them to exchange experiences and formulate the next tasks.

One of the prime tasks of political organs and party organizations is to intensify educational work with Komsomol members and young servicemen, develop Komsomol organizations' activeness and initiative in the ideological and political, military and moral education of young army servicemen and help them fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress instructions that the study of Marxist-Leninist theory by young people should be organized so that it merges organically with Komsomol members' practical activities. In this connection it is also very important to ensure that Komsomol members are exemplary in political studies, to educate young servicemen in the revolutionary, labor and combat traditions of the communist party, the Lenin Komsomol and the Soviet Armed Forces and to make wider use of forms of work such as Lenin lessons, sociopolitical readings, thematic evenings and meetings with war and labor veterans. It is also important to pay more attention to the interests and increased demands of various categories of young people, especially young officers and warrant officers.

Komsomol organizations must display enterprise and initiative in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Boosting the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport" and in involving all young servicemen in regular physical culture and sports activities.

It is necessary daily to teach Komsomol committees and bureaus and the Komsomol aktiv and help them to define the chief directions of their activity, as the active assistants of commanders and party organizations, in resolving the tasks of combat readiness, combat training and strengthening discipline and to master methods of ensuring that Komsomol members are exemplary in service and training.

Political organs and party organizations must support and develop to the utmost the useful initiative of Komsomol members in socialist competition and in mastering weaponry and combat equipment. Their leadership of the implementation of the Leninist tests "implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" and also of the review of Komsomol organizations' work to fulfill the party congress decisions must be more specific.

Constant concern must be displayed for intensifying Komsomol organizations' influence on the education of Komsomol members and young servicemen in the spirit of high discipline and unswerving observance of the military oath and military regulations. Active Komsomol life in subunits must promote the strengthening of friendship and military comradeship and of an atmosphere of mutual comradely exactingness.

Responsible tasks face the Komsomol organizations of military education establishments in fostering in students a vocation for officer duty, pride in the lofty title of Soviet officer and a desire to persistently master military knowledge and practical skills and the experience of organizing Komsomol work. In resolving these tasks the Komsomol organizations need businesslike help from their senior comrades -- the communists.

An important sector of party leadership of the Komsomol is the selection, education and training of the Komsomol cadres and aktiv. The standard of meetings and seminars with them must be improved and the content, forms and methods of Komsomol work and the experience of leading Komsomol organizations must be more deeply exposed at seminars and more attention must be paid to the individual training and instruction of the aktiv in units and subunits, in the process of combat training and of preparing and implementing educational measures with young people.

The discussion emphasized the important role and responsibility of Komsomol political organ workers and Komsomol committee and bureau secretaries for the state of affairs in Komsomol organizations, for their active influence on improving the standard of Komsomol work in subunits and for intensifying the influence of that work on the multifaceted life of military collectives.

Political organs and party organizations must generalize more deeply the positive experience which has been accumulated by the leadership of Komsomol organizations, make more specific use of this experience to teach command and political cadres and the party aktiv how to direct Komsomol organizations' activity toward resolving the tasks which face them, and patiently educate and train the Komsomol aktiv. Questions of improving the standard of Komsomol work and its influence on the education of young army servicemen, and ensuring the exemplariness of Komsomol members in mastering military skill are the object of daily party concern.

ARMY PAPER VIEWS PARTY MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

PM061531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for Party Recruits"]

[Excerpts] Preparations for the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries are reaching their peak in army and navy party organizations. This important event in the armed forces' life is being discussed in detail at party report and election meetings. Communists are profoundly analyzing party organizations practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress demands, examining party organizations' tasks in further enhancing units and ships' combat readiness and outlining ways of stepping up the activeness and militancy of party work and its influence on all personnel. Party organizations are also concentrating on matters relating to the admission of new members to the party and the education of young communists.

One could cite many examples of truly specific and effective work on selection for the party and education of new recruits, which is essential to the future ideopolitical and organizational strengthening of army and navy party organizations. At the same time, it has to be said that there are still instances of insufficient exactingness in the approach to party recruitment. Some communists and Komsomol organizations recommend people as candidate members of the party without thoroughly investigating their work and moral qualities, and sometimes questions pertaining to party membership are decided at meetings without comprehensive discussion. Attention is not devoted everywhere to instilling in young communists such qualities as principledness, intolerance of shortcomings and personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the party collective and subunit.

The proper way to eliminate these and other shortcomings is to unswervingly follow the 26th CPSU Congress guidelines on questions of party membership and to demand of communists better observance of the norms of party morality. Considering that most of the people coming into the CPSU are Komsomol members, Komsomol committees and organizations must adopt a stricter approach to the recommendation of Komsomol members for party membership. Party commissions, which make the final decision on admissions, must consider every candidate as closely as possible and make an objective and principled assessment of his merits and shortcomings.

A person's path into the party lies through the primary party organization, which has a special responsibility for making correct choices for the CPSU and for the education of young communists. It is the duty of political organizers to take a constant interest in this work, to ensure that the party receives worthy recruits, that they are ideologically and politically tempered and that always and in all things they unswervingly observe the CPSU rules. In this connection it is necessary to ensure that the period as candidate member is a stern test for every party entrant. "The all-round verification of a party candidate member's political and work qualities," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "and his Marxist-Leninist education -- all this must be handled as strictly as possible. We must not forget that every communist must be a highly ideologically motivated, active party fighter and stalwart builder of communism."

Young communists are the party's future, its tomorrow. Concern for worthy party recruits means concern for enhancing the militancy of army and navy party organizations and their role and influence in successfully solving the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress set the armed forces.

UNITS IN RADIATION DECONTAMINATION EXERCISE

PM091233 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct. 81 p 1

[Lt Col M. Syuksyayev report: "Chemical Soldiers Distinguished Themselves"]

[Text] Central group of forces -- The "enemy," seeking to contain the attackers, "used" mass-destruction weapons. The motorized riflemen negotiated the sector of radioactive contamination without delay, but were unable to continue the pursuit -- it was necessary to decontaminate the hardware.

This task went to the excellent decontamination company commanded by specialist 1st class Sr Lt Ye. Klimushin. After completing a swift march under the complex conditions of mountainous and forested terrain, the chemical soldiers arrived at the prescribed region ahead of schedule and decontaminated the combat hardware, exceeding the set norms. The motorized riflemen continued the offensive.

The chemical protection battalion which this company is part of achieved high results in the final evaluation. Here more than 60 percent of the personnel are higher-rated specialists.

ALTUNIN ADDRESSES CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE

PM061527 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Maj A. Burdonos report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] A theoretical conference of the USSR Civil Defense central apparatus has been held on the subject "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Growth of the Party's Leading Role in Communist Building and the Consolidation of the Country's Defense Capability."

Army Gen A. Altunin, chief of USSR civil defense and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report.

The report and the speeches delivered by Lt Gen D. Mikhaylik, Maj Gen V. Karaulov and Maj Gen I. Selyukov and other participants in the conference revealed in depth the party's growing role in building communism and strengthening the socialist state's defense capability at the stage of developed socialism.

Those taking part in the conference comprehensively examined the tasks of USSR civil defense personnel stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the requirements of the party and government.

N. Dolgin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO TOURS BLACK SEA FLEET

PM090955 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by correspondent Commander L. Buchinskiy: "Sailors Encouraged by a Marshal"]

[Text] Red Banner Black Sea Fleet -- Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who has been visiting the fleet, arrived on board the large antisubmarine ship Kerch. He chatted warmly with the sailors and inquired about the course of combat training and the traditions of the large antisubmarine ship. Some time later the ship put to sea. The marshal of the Soviet Union observed sailors fulfilling training tasks.

A missile was launched from the small missile ship Zyb and soon scored a direct hit on the target. The crew of the patrol ship Pylkiy also excellently fulfilled firing exercises under conditions close to real combat conditions.

At the concluding stage of the training year the Black Sea sailors are displaying high combat skill and excellent training and are greeting the next Great October anniversary with high results in military labor. Noting their loyalty to the glorious traditions of revolutionary sailors and heroes of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko presented valuable gifts to Lt Comdr A. Melnikov, commander of the patrol ship Pylkiy, and Subcommander V. Krivtsunov, commander of the small missile ship Zyb, and also Sr Lt V. Ubyy-Vovk and Sr Lt A. Timofeyev.